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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. I, No. 61

Section 1

September 12, 1933.

## DISCOUNTS ATOM POWER

Lord Rutherford yesterday told the British Association for the Advancement of Science that the idea of releasing tremendous power from within the atom is absurd, the Associated Press reports from Leicester, Eng. Describing the shattering of atoms by use of 5,000,000 volts of electricity, Lord Rutherford discounted hopes advanced by some scientists that profitable power can be thus extracted. "The energy produced by the breaking down of the atom is a very poor kind of thing," he said. "Anyone who expects a source of power from the transformation of these atoms is talking moonshine. We hope in the next few years to get some idea of what these atoms are, how they are made and the way they are worked."

## CANADA WHEAT

The Canadian wheat crop this year was estimated yesterday at Ottawa by the dominion bureau of statistics at 282,771,000 bushels, consisting of 268,628,000 bushels of spring wheat and 14,143,000 bushels of fall wheat. The spring wheat production of the three prairie provinces was estimated at 264,000,000 bushels. This, the report said, was the lowest since 1924. Last year the three prairie provinces produced approximately 408,400,000 bushels. (A.P.)

## LABOR AND CODES

Those who refuse to accept the rights of labor and capital are presenting to the Government the necessity of absolute Government supervision, Donald Richberg, chief counsel of the NRA told delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of Affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Inc., which opened yesterday at the Shoreham Hotel, the Washington Post Reports. "We cannot hope to promote prosperity without taking labor into consideration," he declared. "Unstable labor conditions make a stable industrial machinery almost impossible. In some way, and in some fair manner, the rewards of industry must be equally divided among the masses. The products of industry can have no stable market among an impoverished mass of destitute industrial workers."

## GRAPE PRICES

The price of champagne grapes is soaring in the Lake Keuka country in New York, the Associated Press reports, as wineries seek to outbid each other in anticipation of repeal. Prices have leaped as high as \$150 a ton for Delaware grapes, which is about twice the amount received by vineyardists since the advent of prohibition.

## Section 2

Iowa Land  
Ownings

The Wall Street Journal (Sept. 9) reports from Des Moines: "Insurance companies and other corporations own 7 % of the farm land of Iowa, according to figures compiled by agricultural economists at the state agricultural college. The percentage is actually larger than that if the figures for the last half of 1932 were all in, the economists report, since insurance companies foreclosed more land during the latter half of 1932 than during any other period. Deposit banks rank next to insurance companies in land holdings; land and investment companies are third."

Canadian  
Policy

In The Nineteenth Century and After (Sept.) Prof. A. R. M. Lower presents "A Canadian View" of Foreign Power and the Empire. His summary paragraph says: "As for Canada, so long as Great Britain continues to play a leading role in European politics, it is unwise for her to associate herself too closely with the Mother Country, for whatever her future is destined to be, it certainly is not going to be that of part of the continent of Europe. George Washington's advice to his countrymen a century and a quarter ago is still good advice to Canadians: friendship towards all, but entangling alliances with none."

(Aug.)

Sugar from  
Wood

Western Irrigation reports "Raw sugar made from wood has been planned for production on a large scale in Sweden. This sugar, however, is not for human consumption, but for use as feed for cattle, for alcohol distillation and also as a material for making yeast. This wood sugar is a timely source of alcohol, as Swedish laws make it compulsory that all imported gasoline for use in motor cars be mixed with alcohol in the proportion of three to one. A newly discovered method is said to make it possible to extract about 60 pounds of sugar from 100 pounds of wood. Swedish authorities report that one million long tons of this sugar can be made yearly in that country."

Vitamins  
A and D

Nature (London, Aug. 26) reviews the Cameron prize lecture for 1932, delivered by Prof. E. Mellanby, and dealing with the fat soluble vitamins. The review says in part: "Prof. Mellanby emphasized the importance of considering the relationship of the vitamin to other factors in the diet, such as calcium, phosphorus and the cereals; cereals are rickets-producing substances, partly because they lead to increased growth without, at the same time, supplying enough calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D, and partly because the calcium and phosphorus they contain are not retained by the body. Hence when the diet contains cereals, Vitamin D and foods rich in calcium and phosphorus, such as milk, must also be given. Although vitamin D holds the key position, the formation of both bones and teeth is not controlled only by one factor....In the absence of vitamin A, young animals not only fail to grow but also develop some infection which frequently proves fatal....Prof. Mellanby suggests that the action of vitamin A, like that of vitamin D, may not be a simple study. It may ultimately be found that it works in harmony with some dietetic factor to promote the resistance of mucous membranes to micro-organisms, while other factors such as cereals antagonize its influence...."



Metallic  
Taints

"At the fifty-second annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry," The British Food Journal (Aug.) reports, "the important subject of 'How Science can help the nation to improve its own Food Supply,' came under discussion. Dealing with the subject of 'Milk and Dairy Products,' Dr. H. D. Kay, O.B.E., D.Sc., directed attention to the facts that 'In the processing of milk — in methods of pasteurization, in methods of preparing condensed and evaporated milk, in methods of avoiding losses due to bacterial and yeast contamination, and to taints of various kinds — scientific methods of control have been of particularly great value in bringing safely to market large quantities of high-class products. It has been found, for example, that a rancid or tallowy taste sometimes present in milk, more frequently in products in the making of which milk has been used, is due to the presence of small quantities of a heavy metal, usually copper or iron, in the milk or milk product, quantities of the order which can easily be taken up by milk in passing over a naked copper surface, such, for example, as a worn pipe or cooler. Copper is by far the most active of the metals tried in producing these taints, which are actually due to partial oxidation of some of the fatty acids of the butter fat, a process catalyzed by traces of copper. It has also been found that exposure to air and light increase the susceptibility of butter to autoxidation and its attendant taints....'"

Foot-and-Mouth  
Disease

In The Veterinary Record (London, Sept. 2) George Eaton contributes a 12-page article on "The Differential Diagnosis of Diseased Conditions of the Mouth and Feet of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, With Particular Reference to Foot-and-Mouth Disease." He emphasizes that "it is necessary to proceed with extreme caution, and to resort to a thorough examination prior to giving a definite opinion. A considerable number of cases are met with in which the suspect has to be kept under observation from 24 to 36 hours, or occasionally even longer, before one can be certain. In all these cases the safest plan is to regard them as potential outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease until subsequent developments prove them otherwise...."

The same journal reports "A considerable reduction of the number of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease during 1932 when compared with the previous year, is recorded in the annual report, issued by the (British) Ministry of Agriculture, on the proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act. The number last year was 25, which is the lowest recorded in any year since 1918, with the exception of 1930, when only eight outbreaks occurred. The animals slaughtered last year in connection with the outbreaks were 629 cattle, 1,608 sheep, 416 pigs, and one deer, while the compensation paid totalled 16,521 pounds, 6 shillings...."

New Box  
Car

The Wall Street Journal (Sept. 11) reports: "The American Railway Association has developed a new box car which effects a reduction in weight and cost of transportation without decreasing capacity or strength. The association has had built five sample all-steel 50-ton capacity box cars which are nearly 4,000 pounds lighter in weight than cars of the same capacity previously constructed. The new equipment has been turned over to various railroads for rigid operating tests to determine any possible weaknesses...."

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 11.- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5.25-\$7.00; cows good \$3.25-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice \$5.00-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$6.50-\$8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs. good and choice \$4.25-\$5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25-\$4.55; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.20-\$4.55; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.40-\$4.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$2.50-\$3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down \$6.50-\$7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat \*, Minneap. 85-7/8-88-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K. C. 82-84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ -83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr., St. Louis 86¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 67-68¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*, Minneap. 75-3/8-78-3/8; No. 2 rye Minneap. 69-5/8-70-5/8; No. 2 yellow, K. C. 44-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 48-48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 35-1/8-35-5/8¢; K. C. 35-36¢; Chi. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35¢; St. Louis 35-36¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 69-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits and Ve.: In New York City, Long Island Green Mountain potatoes sold for \$2.10-2.15; while in Phila. they were selling for \$2.25 per 100-lb. sack. Maine sacked Cobblers potatoes brought \$2.00 in N. Y. City; N. J. 100-lb. sacks Cobbler potatoes \$2.00 in Phila. and \$2.10 in N. Y. City. In Chi., sacked Wisconsin Round White potatoes \$1.75-1.90; Colo., Bliss Triumph potatoes \$2.15-2.25; Idaho, Russet Burbanks \$2.15-2.25 per cwt. In N.Y. City, Pa. Elberta peaches ranged \$1.00-1.75, with few at \$2.00; Hales \$1.50-2.00; Hudson River Section Elbertas \$1.00-1.50; Conn. Elberta peaches \$1.00-1.50 per bushel. In N.Y. City, N. Y. Yellow onions brought 85-90¢, with few high as \$1.00; N. Y., Orange County, Yellow onions brought 65-85 and Mass. yellow onions 75-90¢, with few high as \$1.00. In Chicago, Calif. and Wash. Yellow onions were mostly sold at 80-85¢. Eastern Shore Va. stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.25-1.75, mostly \$1.25-1.50 in N.Y. City with f.o.b. sales \$1.50-1.60, few \$1.65 at Eastern Shore Virginia and Md. points; Eastern Shore Md. and Del., bushel baskets Jersey type 65-85¢. In Middle West, Tenn. bu. hampers Nancy Hall sweetpotatoes brought \$1.15-1.25, few \$1.10; Ind., bu. baskets Jersey type sweetpotatoes few \$1.25. New York: U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum apples, McIntosh brought \$1.00-1.25; Gravensteins and Maiden Blush 65-75¢; Wealthys 85¢-\$1.00; Pa., Northwestern Greenings 90¢-\$1.00; Mass., McIntosh \$1.00-1.25. Colorado; Salmon Meats cantaloupes standards 36s and 45s brought \$1.25-1.50, standard Flats 12s and 15s 50-65¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 22 points to 8.56¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.46¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 8.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 8.86¢. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 22 cents; 90 Score, 21 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 20 to 25¢; Standards, 18 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)  
\*Prices basis ordinary protein



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Vol. L, No. 62

Section 1

September 13, 1933.

## NEW GROWTH SUBSTANCE

Discovery of a new growth-promoting substance, universally present and very powerful, was reported to the American Chemical Society, yesterday, by Dr. Roger J. Williams and Dr. Carl M. Lyman, of Oregon Agricultural College, according to a Chicago dispatch from William L. Laurence to the New York Times. The new substance, an acid, was named by its discoverers panthothenic acid after the Greek, meaning "from everywhere." Drs. Williams and Lyman reported that it was a constituent of all living things, found by them in men and in worms, bacteria and oysters, plant molds, algae and milk. "It is probably safe to say," they reported, "that it is more widely distributed in nature than any known physiologically potent substance. It is apparently a single acid substance." The actual composition of the new substance has not yet been fully determined, but preliminary experiments indicate that it is composed of long chains of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Its strength falls between acetic and lactic acids. One part in a billion still appears to be potent enough to stimulate growth.

## JOINT RATE FREIGHT

The United States appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside the action of a three-judge Federal court in Delaware holding invalid the Denison amendment of May, 1928, to the Inland Waterways Corporation Act. Under the amendment, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the Illinois central and 30 other railroads to join with the American Barge Line Co. in establishing joint rates on cotton from Arkansas points and Memphis, Tenn.; to Eastern territory and southern New England. (Press)

## FEDERAL PAY

Urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to restore the 15 percent cut in Federal salaries made by the last Congress, President Roosevelt indicated today that he was not satisfied with the old index on the cost of living and had asked for another survey. This led Mr. Green to believe that the administration might be disposed to adjust salaries next year and bring them in harmony with increased living costs. "He said he hoped to restore part, at least, of the pay very soon," Mr. Green said. (Press)

## Section 2

N. R. A. School Children      A Hartford report to the Christian Science Monitor (Sept. 8) says: "Children forced out of industrial occupations by the N. R. A. are finding readjustments to the schoolroom a difficult process. Dr. Earnest W. Butterfield, state commissioner of education, reports that these boys and girls, older in many cases than their classmates, are loath to enter once more the standard course of studies. New courses of a really practical nature are being instituted in some of the schools for this group...."

"Monumental" History      Reviewing "History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860" by Lewis Cecil Gray and Esther Katharine Thompson, in the American Economic Review. (Sept), E. M. Coulter of the University of Georgia says, in part: "Hereafter it will be necessary for all investigations into the history of agriculture in the South before 1860 to begin with this monumental work. For more than twenty years Dr. Gray has labored in this subject; and, although during that time many monographs and general accounts have appeared in the field, the authors have succeeded in producing a work, scholarly, original, and of great value. Dr. Gray has been ably assisted by Miss Esther Katharine Thompson, who aided in the research and in the editorial improvement of the manuscript. If any facts pertinent to the scope under consideration have been omitted, it would be difficult to discover them. Indeed, if there is to be any adverse criticism, it might as well be pointed out in the beginning that it lies in too many details. The work at times almost approaches an encyclopedia, applicable with almost equal detail in every state of the South...."

Century of Progress      Stanley F. Crosby in The Forecast (Sept) says in part: "...Many of the food exhibits are housed in the Agricultural Building. This building, with its 600 foot vaulted hall, is one of the most attractively designed and situated on the World's Fair grounds. And here we see, through a multitude of displays, the methods of the modern farmer and how business organization provides his outlet and puts the foods of all the world on home tables everywhere...."

Fruit Storage      Food Manufacture (London, Sept.) says: "Remarkable progress has been made in the commercial gas storage of home-grown apples, employing controlled proportions of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the atmosphere of the store by means of regulated ventilation. Gas storage in this country has rapidly doubled and now amounts to some 1,750 tons. Another 1,000 tons is known to be planned, and there is little doubt that in a few years the amount will be ten times what it is to-day. This accommodation is, of course, additional to that, amounting to some 8,000 tons, for the ordinary cold-storage fruit...."

The same journal also notes "In the storage life of all fruit there comes a time when the respiratory activity rises suddenly for a short



time and then falls. To this time of crisis in the life of the fruit the term climacteric is applied. It has been observed in the apple, tomato, and banana. The yellowing of the skin and the softening and sweetening of the flesh of the banana all take place after it has passed through the climacteric change. The "ethylene" given off by apples has been found to hasten the ripening of green bananas and young apples. One of the secrets of a long storage life is to keep the respiratory activity of the fruit low. Make them live a quiet life and breathe slowly!"

Wheat Agreement      The field (London Sept.) commenting Editorially on the Wheat agreement says in part: "...The British farmer will look on this plan with mixed feelings. His wheat price is secured at a standard figure of 45s. a quarter under the Wheat Act. Clearly if the market price of wheat can be restored to 28s. a quarter, there is a better prospect of the Act being continued, since the deficiency payments on the home crop will be less burdensome to the consumer. But on the other hand, this is predominantly a stock farming country, and cheap wheat is needed by poultry farmers and others to enable them to keep down feeding costs. The balance of farming opinion, since home interests have been safeguarded, is likely to be in favor of the agreement as a further measure for the restoration of agricultural prices."

Social Pioneering      In an article, "Social Workers: Pioneers Again," in The Survey (Sept), Porter R. Lee says, in conclusion: "...Human need is always relative, the standard of living is relative, poverty is relative, economic security is relative, standards of efficiency are relative. It is quite apparent that the function of experimentation and demonstration which we have been accustomed to assign to private agencies must take on new meaning in the years ahead. Experimentation and demonstration are entirely possible under public administration but despite the strides that have been made in public education, we are finding that private educational efforts are still contributing impressively to advance in educational methods. So I conceive of private social agencies contributing to the advance of our social program into areas which it has not yet reached and contributing to its advance also in higher standards of work in its more traditional activities... It is the ideals, the wisdom, the knowledge and the resources already in our possession that furnish the ground work of our faith in the future, and not the structures which we have created to give expression to them. I believe that our ideals, our wisdom, our competence are entirely adequate for the task that we have ahead of us if we are willing to make the fundamental adjustments in our own attitudes which now rob them of their full fruition."

Brewers' Grain      In Flour and Feed (September)      G. Bohstedt, G. C. Humphrey and I. W. Rupel, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, says: "Brewers' grains have come back in to the feed trade in large quantities. Many dairymen and others are inquiring about its feeding value, both dried and wet, also about methods of feeding, and in the case of wet brewers' grains, about storing it to keep it from spoiling. Questions are also asked about malt, sprouts, which are removed from sprouted barley or so-called malt, after it has been dried...."

## Section 3

Sept. 12--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7.00; cows good \$3.50-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-\$6.25; vealers good and choice \$7.00-\$8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.35-\$4.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-\$4.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-\$3.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-\$7.75.

Grain: No. 1. D. No. Spr. Wheat\*, Minneap. 84 3/4¢-87 3/4¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.  
\* K.C. 83 1/4¢-85¢; Chicago 86¢; St.Louis 85 1/4¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wh. St.Louis  
87-87 1/2¢; No.1 W.Wh. Portland 66-68¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 75 3/4¢-78 1/4¢; No.2  
rye, Minneap. 69 3/4¢-70 3/4¢; No.2 yellow corn, K. C. 43 1/2¢-45 1/4¢; St.Louis 47 1/2¢-48¢;  
No.3 yellow, Chi. 47 1/2¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 34 1/2¢-35¢; K. C. 34 1/2¢-35 1/2¢;  
Chi. 34-35¢; St.Louis 35 3/4¢-36¢; Spec.No.2 barley, Minneap. 70-72¢; No.1  
flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.80 1/2¢-\$1.84 1/2¢.

In New York City Long Island Green Mountain potatoes sold for \$2.10-2.20 and in Philadelphia they were selling for \$2.15-2.25 per 100-lb. sack. Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$2.00 in New York City per cwt. Idaho Russet Burbanks potatoes brought \$2.75 in Philadelphia. In Chicago sacked Wisconsin Round White potatoes brought \$1.75-1.90 and the f.o.b. prices at Stevenspoint, Wisconsin and Nearby Points was \$1.50 for Unclassified potatoes of the same variety.

In New York City, Pennsylvania Elberta peaches brought \$1.50-2.00, with few \$2.25; Hales \$1.75-2.00; Connecticut Elberta peaches \$1.25-2.00; Hales \$1.25-1.50; Hudson River Section Elberta peaches \$1.25-1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hales \$1.50-2.00 per bushel basket. In New York City, New York Yellow onions brought 85-90¢, with few high as \$1.00; Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.00 per 50-lb. sack. In Chicago, California and Washington Yellow onions were mostly sold at 80-85¢.

Eastern Shore Virginia stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.50-1.75 at New York City with f.o.b. sales \$1.50-1.65 mostly \$1.60 at Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Points. In Middle West Tennessee bushel hampers Nancy Halls sweetpotatoes brought \$1.10-1.15, few \$1.25 and Virginia stave barrel Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.75-3.00; Indiana truck receipts bushel baskets Jersey type sweetpotatoes few \$1.25.

NEW YORK U. S. No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum apples bushel baskets and open crates: McIntosh brought \$1.00-1.25; few fine quality and condition \$1.50-1.75; Wealthys 75-85¢; Massachusetts McIntosh \$1.00-1.25; Wealthys 65-85¢; few \$1.00.

COLORADO Salmon Meats cantaloupes standards 36s and 45s brought \$1.25-1.50, standard Flats 12s 50-65¢; few 75¢; 15s 40-65¢ in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point to 8.57¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.16¢. On the N. Y. Cotton Exchange future contracts on the October advanced 3 points to 8.91¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 8.84¢. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 22 cents; 90 Score, 21 cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{5}{8}$  cents; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 13 $\frac{5}{8}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 20 to 25 cents; Standards, 18 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. I, No. 63

Section 1

September 14, 1933

TO PUSH  
FARM PRICES      Satisfied that the climb definitely has started, President Roosevelt intends to put more power behind the recovery drive, with especial efforts directed toward bringing lagging agriculture into line with industry, the Associated Press reports. Sufficient credit for the needs of expanded industry and higher prices for the farmers, as well as the manufacturers, is the goal upon which full White House attention is directed. Mr. Roosevelt is striving for this object, but he does not look for full accomplishment in six months, or possibly a year, that will put all men back to work and fully restore commodity prices.

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CENTRAL BANK  
FOR CO-OPS      Establishment of a central bank for cooperatives with an initial capital of \$50,000,000 was formally announced yesterday by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Headquarters for the new bank will be in Washington. The agency will have jurisdiction over loans to co-operative marketing and selling associations borrowing more than \$500,000 and also all loans to associations operating on a national scale. (A. P.).

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PLAN  
RELIEF      Extension of Federal emergency relief activities was authorized yesterday by President Roosevelt to meet the "bitter needs" occasioned in the Cotton Belt by recent storms and in larger areas devastated by drought and grasshoppers, as well as by unemployment due to the industrial depression. The decision followed a meeting of the Recovery Council which considered reports indicating that about \$60,000,000 would be required to provide special emergency relief in the storm-swept areas of Florida and Texas, as well as for relief and crop renewal work in the Dakotas, the Texas Panhandle region, and counties in Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. (New York Times)

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SOVIET  
DAIRY AID      With the slogan "a cow for every collective farmer," the Soviet government has launched a campaign to encourage the breeding of cattle by creating a fund of 35,000,000 roubles (nominally \$17,500,000) to be loaned to those collective peasants who are unable to buy their own, the Associated Press reports from Moscow. One million cowless collective members are to be helped in this way to buy one calf each. The government hopes to improve the lot of the peasant, and gradually to build up the country's cattle herds. Collective farmers owning more than one cow are to be called on to sell to the less fortunate.

## Section 2

**Vitamins** Berlin correspondence to the Journal of American  
**And Hormones** Medical Association (Sept 9) says: "There has been, of late, an almost uncanny development in the research on the nature of vitamins. Only recently, vitamins A, B, ~~C~~ and D have been made known in quick succession (THE JOURNAL, Aug. 19, 1933, p. 616), and now B<sub>2</sub> is in the limelight. It has already been isolated in pure form, and its general formula has been established....But some even more startling connections were discovered. It has been known for some time that substances having an action similar to sex hormones of animal origin are present also in plants. A close relationship between these two groups of animal and vegetable hormones was at once assumed, but proof of their identity was not furnished. After Butenandt had discovered and explained the structure of the sex hormones, he was in a position to attack the foregoing problem....His research furnishes proof of the existence of true sex hormones in the plants, and this discovery gives rise at once to questions of the greatest biologic significance, aside from the importance of the role of the hormones with respect to the plants themselves....If it is true that the animal hormone is derived from the plant food, then, according to previous terminology, it is not a hormone at all but a vitamin, and a distinction between the two substances is artificial and would have to be abandoned...."

**Capital** John T. Flynn writes in The New Republic (Sept. 13):  
**Credit** "General Johnson demands that the banks lend money to business men. Jesse Jones offers to buy preferred stock in banks in order to supply them with additional funds from the R.F.C. This is all based on the belief that the banks can bring prosperity back by lending money for working capital. There is one flaw in this. What is needed now is not working capital, but fresh supplies of fixed capital. Money is needed for the production of capital goods. This comes, or should come, if we have learned any lessons at all, from long-term indebtedness and not from bank loans. I looked up the record of banks as the country moved up out of the depression of 1920-21. Bank loans did not increase as we started up. On the contrary there were intervals when they actually declined. What did increase, however, were capital issues and mortgage loans for capital investment. It was not until the upward thrust from this expansion in the capital-goods market was established that credit began to expand...."

**Endowed** In an address at the dedication of the Morris Arboretum, Plant Research printed in the September issue of the Journal of The New York Botanical Garden, Robert A. Harper said, in part: "The activities of government bureaus and state experiment stations must always aim to meet immediate exigencies in agriculture....For example, their service in the prevention of plant diseases is rather that of practising physicians than of research pathologists. We have reached a period in plant science where further advance demands the organization of experimental studies extending over long periods of time, and requiring in many cases costly apparatus....For the successful prosecution of fundamental research the endowed institution with its more stable organization is practically indis-



pensable. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the case of research on the basic problems of plant growth and reproduction and the methods of control of plant diseases. If we are finally to work out the unsolved problems that just now so conspicuously neutralize our efforts at silviculture and reforestation, we must attack them under conditions where continuity of effort is assured and where immediate evidence of adequate financial returns for this outlay of time and effort is not required or expected. We must develop a system in which we expect and obtain our immediate returns in the beauty of the materials and the broad human interest in the perfections of well-planned plantations in our botanical gardens and our State and national forest preserves. This calls for genius in planning but even more for the preservation of accurate scientific data as to the identity and source of plant materials, methods used and results achieved in growing them. In a word, if we are to solve the fundamental problems of silviculture and reforestation we must provide for taking our returns in the artistic beauty of the materials and their disposition as well as in the commercial value of the finished product...."

(July)

**Liver Fluke Eradication** In The Cornell Veterinarian, /Dr. Robert Jay, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, reports on the campaign against liver fluke in California, referring particularly to sheep. In relation to the cattle industry he says: "As the cattle industry has suffered from the general depression, and as many cattlemen are holding feeders bought at prices above the present prices of fat cattle, the cattle industry has been in no mood to consider extra expenditures for benefits to be derived from the prevention of fluke infestation in their cattle. However, the market is discriminating against cattle from fluke-infested districts and some cattlemen are now showing an interest in the measures for the control of flukes. Many feeder cattle are already infested when shipped into California, so the campaign must be carried into the areas where these infested cattle originate. When the cattle industry recovers from the slump in prices and the cattlemen are convinced, as many already are, of the profit to be derived from exterminating the snail hosts of the flukes, they will join with the sheepmen in ridding the ranges of flukes...."

**A Corner Turned** A Wall Street Journal editorial on "The Position of Wheat," (Sept. 13), after reviewing official estimates, says: "....But even this official estimate of consumption shows a paper carryover on June 30 next of 243,000,000 bushels against the actual carryover on June 30, 1933, of 382,000,000 bushels. Disappearance last season included 44,250,000 bushels exported. But for this the carryover would have been more than 426,000,000 bushels. No allowance for exports is made in the calculation for a carryover of 243,000,000 bushels next June. Our exports have been gradually declining and no estimate can be made with any safety, but it is probable some exports will be made. The agreed international allotment for the United States this season is 47,000,000 bushels. In the Pacific Northwest there is relatively a large supply of wheat and it is probable that the Agricultural Administration will take steps to stimulate exports from that section. Whatever is exported will reduce the estimated carryover of 243,000,000 bushels accordingly. In the past we have heard much about 'turning the corner' but the corner seemed to recede as we advanced. Wheat has now actually turned a corner and is headed towards a better balance between production and consumption. Such statistics count more in market operations than a slight difference in monthly crop reports."

### Section 3 Market Quotations

Sept. 13.- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.10; cows good \$3.50-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25; vealers good and choice \$7.00-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.60-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.85-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.85.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat \*, Minneap.  $88\frac{3}{4}$ - $91\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr. \*, K. C.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 88¢; N. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland  $68\frac{1}{4}$ -69¢; No. 2 Am. Dur. \* Minneap. 80-83¢; No. 2 rye Minneap. 72 5/8-73 5/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn K. C.  $44\frac{1}{2}$ -45¢; St. Louis  $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $47\frac{1}{4}$ - $47\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 35 5/8-36 1/8¢; K. C.  $35\frac{1}{2}$ - $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $34\frac{3}{4}$ - $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 70-73¢; No. 1 flax-seed Minneap. \$1.86-1.90.

Fruits and Veggies.: In N. Y. City, 100-lb sack Long Island Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.15-2.20, few \$2.25 and in Phila. the same variety of potatoes sold at \$2.25; Maine Cobbler potatoes sold at \$1.90-2.00 in N.Y. City; Pa. and N. J. Cobbler and Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$1.75-2.00 in Phila. In Chi. sacked Wisconsin Round White potatoes brought \$1.75-1.90, with few fine condition \$1.95-2.00 per cwt., and f.o.b. price at Stevenspoint, Wisconsin and nearby points \$1.40 for Unclassified potatoes of the same variety. In N.Y. City, Hudson River Section bu. baskets Elberta peaches brought \$1.50-2.00; Conn. Elbertas \$1.25-2.00; Hales \$2.50-3.00. Pa. bu. baskets Elberta peaches \$1.50-1.87½. In N.Y. City, N. Y. 50-lb sack Yellow onions sold at 85-90¢, few high as \$1.00. Mich. 50-lb sack White Picklers and Boilers \$1.15-1.20, few \$1.25. In Chi., Calif. and Wash. Yellow onions were mostly sold at 80-85¢. Eastern Shore Va. stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.50-2.00 at N.Y. City with f.o.b. sales \$1.60-1.65 at Eastern Shore Va. and Md. Points. In Middle West, Tenn. bu. hampers Nancy Hall sweetpotatoes brought \$1.10-1.15, few \$1.25 and Va. stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.75-3.00. In N.Y. City, Colo. Salmon Meats standards 36s and 45s brought  $1.12\frac{1}{2}$ -1.50, standard Flats 12s and 15s 50-65¢. In N.Y. City, U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches minimum apples: Va., Delicious brought \$1.35-1.50; Western N.Y. Points, Wealthys mostly \$1.00; Mass. McIntosh \$1.00-1.25 per bu.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 38 points to 8.95¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.96¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points to 9.17¢ (Exchange closed at noon -- N.R.A. parade), and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 40 points to 9.24¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 Score,  $22\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score,  $21\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at N.Y. were: Single Daisies, 13 to  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  to  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 20 to 25¢; Standards, 18 to  $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 17¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.).



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No. 64

Section 1

September 15, 1933.

**CREDIT** A \$1,000,000,000 credit-inflation program designed to  
**INFLATION** assist business and industry directly in cooperation with the NRA program was announced yesterday by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Baltimore Sun reports. Under the program the RFC offers to lend banks, trust companies and mortgage companies between \$700,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 at three percent for any part of six months, to be reloaned at not more than 5 percent for the purchase of material for manufacturing, the covering of pay rolls and to assist merchants especially affected by the NRA. Liberal considerations will govern the determination of adequate collateral for the loans. The RFC also announced a reduction to four percent in interest rate on its base loans to banks, mortgage companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions now paying four and one-half percent. Another feature was provision for loans to mortgage corporations set up in various communities where the banks do not take advantage of the three percent NRA loans.

**FEDERAL** Relief from the 15 percent Government pay cut must wait  
**PAY CUT** until completion of the Labor Department's living cost index for the last six months of 1933, it was learned last night. While the upward price trend was interpreted as holding definite promise of a scaling down in the amount of the cut next January, officials would make no predictions. Living costs, if the major item in the Labor Department's index is a barometer, advanced 18 percent since the cut was imposed in April, it was stated. (Washington Post)

**FAVOR** The Philippine House of the Legislature yesterday ap-  
**PLEBISCITE** proved, 48 to 10, a bill providing for a vote October 30 on whether the islands wish independence in about 10 years, as proffered by the United States Congress. The Senate has not yet acted, says an Associated Press report from Manila. One objection voiced in the islands is to provisions limiting the amount of sugar permitted for exportation to the United States during the transitional decade.

**TOBACCO** Dr. W. W. Long, director of the State extension service,  
**SIGN-UP** telegraphed Gov. Blackwood yesterday, says a Columbia, S.C. report, that 17,062 contracts to reduce tobacco acreage have been signed by South Carolina landlords or tenants. Long informed the Governor that 90 percent of South Carolina tobacco acreage would be "signed up by tonight," adding "we will complete the campaign this week." (A.P.)

## Section 2

Farm Credit                      Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has announced (Sept. 13) that from March 1, 1933 to August 31, 1933, loans made by the banks, corporations and offices under the Administration aggregated approximately \$342,000,000. More than \$50,000,000 was loaned by these institutions during August. During the six months' period the twelve Federal land banks loaned \$22,190,000. The Land Bank Commissioner's loans, which are now handled through the Federal land banks, total \$2,186,020 for the period from March 1 to August 31. These loans for August totaled \$1,526,070 compared with \$659,950 from May 17, when the first Commissioner's loan was made, to July 31. Loans and discounts of the twelve Federal intermediate credit banks during the six months' period beginning March 1, amounted to a total of \$97,613,000. This figure includes a substantial amount of agricultural paper rediscounted by the intermediate credit banks for regional agricultural credit corporations. The aggregate figure of \$342,000,000 includes loans of \$126,576,000 made by the twelve regional agricultural credit corporations. This figure covers the period from the first of March to September 1, inclusive. Emergency crop production and feed loans made during the six months' period totaled \$54,557,000, while loans to farmers' cooperatives made from the revolving fund created under the Agricultural Marketing Act amounted to \$38,954,000 for the same period.

Levulose                      R. M. Washburn, Director, Dairy Products Institute, writes in The Ice Cream Review (Sept.) on "Super-Sugar." He says in part: "....There are a dozen types of 'sugar' and more than a hundred varieties, each possessing certain fixed characteristics and values. And of these, levulose has been known to chemists for many years as the most soluble and the most sweet of all. Up until quite recently, however, it has remained a laboratory and academic plaything...It is a sugar so sweet that only 60 percent as much is needed to produce the required degree of sweet effect...Most fruits and many other products contain levulose in greater or less amount but the Jerusalem artichoke leads all other plants as a source, although the tubers of the common dahlia contain very appreciable amounts in combination with other things...There seems to be no reason, however, why this sugar should not be produced competitively with our common cane and beet sugars, when considered on the basis of 'a dollar's worth of sweetening power.' And as soon as this is done there will be a very large place in American life for it."

CCC Work                      "The forestry conservation camps in Rhode Island are doing good work in insect and disease eradication. The men at Camp Watchaug, in Charlestown, are making certain areas badly infested with the gypsy moth, accessible to spray trucks through constructing trails. A special group is scouting about the State for new forest insects and diseases in order that they may be located and controlled before they gain great headway. Camp Nooseneck, in West Greenwich, is carrying on blister rust control through scouting for and eradicating currants and gooseberries in pine areas. At Camp Washington, in Gloucester, they are also after the currants and gooseberries in pine areas in the northwestern part of the State in order to control the blister rust which is so destructive to white pine. Later in the year men will be assigned to scouting for gypsy moth eggs



masses and erasing them to reduce the gypsy moth infestation to a minimum...." (Rural New-Yorker, Sept. 16).

Machines                      Thomas F. Woodlock in London Correspondence to the  
And Costs                      Wall Street Journal (Sept 14) says in part: "One year  
ago the Lancashire cotton trade was in the throes of a strike. The  
dispute was over wages and conditions of work, but underneath the surface  
was recognition by the workers that the industry was in need of modern-  
ization, and that they were in a measure victims of owners' inertia in  
meeting the new competitive forces of the East, particularly Japan.... A  
year has gone by and the same difficulty confronts Lancashire. Japan  
has continued to take her markets in the East....It is a striking demonstra-  
tion of Spengler's point ( Der Mensch und die Technik ) that the 'free  
trade' in 'invention', patents, machinery, organization and technique in  
the last generation has made what he calls the 'colored' races, formerly the  
'markets' of the 'white-races,' now their most dangerous competitors and  
a most serious menace to the civilized world's standard of living. The  
Lancashire cotton trade is perhaps the most striking example of this develop-  
ment, although rayon is showing much the same tendency. Japan operated less  
than one-fifth as many spindles as does Lancashire, yet her exports of  
piece goods are now almost as great as Lancashire's....Underneath the sur-  
face of things there is growing a conflict of living standards, as Spengler  
has said, which may bring great changes in the world's economic (and  
perhaps social) orientation during the next generation or two. It is from  
this point of view the situation of Lancashire is ominously suggestive, for  
what is obviously true of the Lancashire cotton industry is threatening  
(less obviously) to become true in many--perhaps in time most--of the other  
great manufacturing industries in the Western world, including our own.  
Perhaps it is instinctive recognition of this which is forcing the nations  
toward economic nationalism. It leads one to wonder whether the West must  
not somehow contrive again to widen by means of applied "science" the gap,  
now apparently closing, between itself and the "backward" nations, if it is  
to maintain itself in its present style of living."

Farm                      Discussing "Equipment for Officers" (of banks) the  
Loan                      American Bankers Association Journal for September says:  
"....Short-term loans to farmers require a sound know-  
ledge of farm conditions. The officer who makes farm loans must know  
locations, whether the land is productive with easy access to markets or  
has shallow soil and dirtroads. Personal contact with borrowers is of  
prime importance, plus the ability to discuss produce houses, fertilizer  
companies and investments desirable in rural communities. Close contact  
with the State agricultural college is also necessary to keep abreast  
of new ideas in seeds, methods and crops. Cooperative organizations  
will receive his earnest study, both as prospective borrowers and as ren-  
derers of benefits to the individual farmer. A knowledge of the cattle  
business is another requisite. Where farmers receive monthly payments  
for products, loans should specify monthly reductions. Borrowers should  
be encouraged to keep careful accounting records and should receive the  
assistance of the loan officer in keeping them accurate and up to date.  
The motto, 'he profits most who serves best', applies particularly in the  
matter of agricultural loans and should be constantly in the mind of the  
loan executive...."

### Section 3 Market Quotations

Sept. 14--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300/108d and choice \$5.50-\$7.10; cows good \$3.50-\$4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25; vealers good and choice \$7.00-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-\$5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.40-\$4.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.45-\$4.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.70-\$4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-\$4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.50.

Grain: No.1 D. No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 89-7/8-91-7/8¢; No.2 Hd.Wr.\*, K. C. 87½-89¢; Chi. 89¾-90¢; St. Louis 89½¢; No.2 S. R. Wr. St.Louis 91¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 68½-69¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 81-84¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 71½-72½¢; No.2 yellow corn, K. C. 45½-46¾¢; St Louis 49-49½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 48¾-49¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 35-1/8-36-1/8¢; K. C. 35½-37¢; Chi. 36-37¼¢; St Louis 37¢; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 71-73¢; No. 1 falxseed Minneap. \$1.85-\$1.90.

Fruits & Veg: In N. Y. City, 100-lb sack Long Island Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.10-2.20 and in Phila. at \$2.25; Maine Green Mountain potatoes \$2.00-\$2.05; Cobblers \$1.95-2.00 in N. Y. City. Idaho Russet Burbank potatoes \$2.75-in Philadelphia. In Chi. sacked Wisconsin Round White potatoes brought \$1.75-1.90; Idaho Russet Burbank potatoes \$2.05-2.15, few \$2.20-2.25 and f. o. b. prices at Stevenspoint, Wisconsin & Nearby Points for Unclassified Round White potatoes was \$1.50 per cwt, with few sales. In N. Y. City, Hudson River Section bushel basket Elberta peaches brought \$1.50-2.00; Connecticut Elbertas \$1.25; Hales \$2.175; Pennsylvania Elbertas \$1.25-1.75. In N. Y. City, N. Y. 50-lb. sack Yellow onions sold at 85-90¢, few high as \$1.00; Mich. White Boilers and Picklers \$1.10-1.20, few \$1.25. In Chi. Calif. & Wash., 50-lb. sack Yellow onions sold mostly at 80-85¢; Eastern Shore stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.50-2.00 at New York City with f.o.b. sales \$1.60-1.65, mostly \$1.65 at Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Points. In Middle-West Tennessee, bushel hampers Nancy Hall sweetpotatoes brought \$1.10-1.25; and Virginia stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.75-3.00. In N. Y. City, U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches minimum apples: Massachusetts, McIntosh brought 75¢-\$1.25; Wealthys 75¢-\$1.00; Maine Northwestern Greenings \$1.00 for open crates. Hudson River Section, bushel baskets McIntosh \$1.00-1.25; Northwestern Greenings 75¢-\$1.00; Wealthys 75-85¢; Wolf Rivers 60-75¢. In N. Y. City, Colo. Salmon Meat cantaloupes standards 36s and 45s brought \$1.00-1.25, for fair to ordinary quality and condition and standard flats 12s and 15s 50-65¢.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 9.05¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 6.97¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 9.37¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 9.33¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were 92 Score, 23½¢; 91 Score, 22½¢; 90 Score, 21¼¢. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13¾¢; Young Americas, 13¼ to 13¾¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 20-25¢; Standards, 18-19½¢; Firsts, 17-17½¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No 65,

Section 1

September 16, 1933

## EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Labor Department officials yesterday estimated an employment gain of 750,000 and an increase of \$12,000,000 in factory pay rolls in August over July, but Secretary Perkins cautioned that the upturn should not occasion any ballyhoo that hard times are gone. She said employment was still 28.4 percent and pay rolls 48 percent below the 1926 normal average. Employment in the cotton textile industry from March to September was reported by George A. Sloan, to have increased by 145,515 workers. Sloan informed Administrator Hugh S. Johnson that while the economic and credit position of the industry has improved from its "disastrous situation" in the early spring "the mills, generally speaking, have not as yet reached a position where interest on investment is assured."

## DOLLAR AT NEW LOW

The dollar declined yesterday to the lowest mark made since the gold standard was abandoned, the New York Times reports, as all foreign currencies rose briskly in the exchange market and the price of gold was raised at the Federal Reserve Banks. Based on quotations for French francs, the dollar declined to 67.43 cents gold and closed at 67.49 cents, down 1.03 cents for the day. The price of newly mined gold was advanced 64 cents to a new high mark of \$30.41 an ounce, comparing with a previous top quotation of \$29.77 on Thursday.

## SOVIET CREDITS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is now completing plans, says a New York dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, to extend a further credit of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 to the Soviet Government to be used in the purchase of American commodities, including cotton, copper, aluminum, etc., it was learned here today. Jesse H. Jones, yesterday held a conference with representatives of Amtorg Trading Corporation to discuss the terms of the large credit. It was learned on good authority that the R.F.C. stands ready to advance the funds, and the Amtorg officials were ready to close the deal as soon as an agreement could be reached on the interest rate, the maturity and the amount of the purchase price which the Soviet would have to put up in cash.

## TOBACCO MARKETS

Announcement of the lifting of the tobacco sales holiday in the two Carolinas and the resumption of auction, probably by Monday, is expected, says an Associated Press report from Raleigh. Officials in charge of the acreage-reduction, price-boosting campaign were confident that Saturday would mark the successful conclusion of the drive. Campaign managers predicted 90 percent of North Carolina's growers would be signed by Saturday, while in South Carolina 90 percent of the growers have already signed.

## Section 2

Planned  
Economy

Writing on, "Planning in the Tennessee Valley," Arthur E. Morgan, in Current History, (Sept) says in part: "...In making a change from hit-or-miss individualism to planned and controlled development, it is well that policies be tested in a limited area, rather than that the inevitable trial-and-error method should first be applied on a nation-wide scale. For many reasons the Tennessee Valley is a suitable site for such a project. Any temporary inconvenience resulting from its being used as the laboratory of the nation should be more than offset by the direct appropriations by the Federal Government. The Nation as a whole can afford this investment, for it can thereby learn how to plan in other regions. Both the Tennessee area and the Nation should profit. To realize the need for orderly planning, it is well first to consider some of the results of present practices. If they are continued the Tennessee River drainage area can never be the site of a permanent civilization; it will become a region of barren hills, with a scattered population living in poverty and squalor. The rolling farmlands of the region must be kept under control by proper cropping and proper treatment, or the soil will be washed away, and only bare rock or barren red clay veined with deep gullies will be left. To a man who knows soil conditions, an airplane trip over the Tennessee River area and the adjoining regions is a disheartening experience. On every side he sees exposures of bare clay, the soil washed away, the fields abandoned, and the ugly gullies stretching their destructive tentacles further and further into the land. These barren lands were once fertile wheat fields. The traveler by plane sees beneath him a civilization being destroyed at its very foundations, though it is only a century old. What can planning do to stop such destruction? Lands completely ruined for farming can be planted to forests. The growth of new trees stops erosion and slowly a new fertility is created. In the meantime a profitable tree crop is springing up. As a further step, a new principle should be introduced into land ownership. A farmer is not the absolute owner of his land. He occupies it during his lifetime and then passes it on to another generation. He is under a moral obligation not to waste that heritage. He should not receive fertile lands from his father and pass on barren, gullied hillsides to his son. If a farmer is rendering his land worthless for the generations to come, he should be required to reduce his acreage to the amount he can properly care for, and the remainder should either be sold to someone who will treat it properly or be planted to forest. It will be the business of the Tennessee Valley Authority to suggest to the States within its area legislation that will end this destruction of their principal wealth and lay the foundation for a permanent agriculture...."

Ice  
Milk

"While ice cream production in California dropped from 14,377,646 gallons in 1930 to 10,086,102 gallons in 1932, the manufacture of ice milk expanded from only 389,655 gallons in 1930 to 1,803,180 gallons in 1932. In the case of this latter product, production in Los Angeles County, alone, grew from 70,322 gallons in 1930 to 885,397 gallons in 1932. San Francisco County, where no ice milk was produced in 1930, turned out 196,008 gallons in 1932, equalling nearly 20 per cent of the total ice cream production of the county in 1932." (The Ice Cream Review, Sept.)



## Breeding.

An article in the September Bulletin of The Garden Club of America says, in part: "Grizzled miners no longer pan the gravel of Hangtown Creek for the gold that lured the 'Forty-niners' to California, but on the crest of a hill near Placerville the Institute of Forest Genetics is working with a different kind of gold dust to accomplish something that will mean more to the Nation than all the wealth of precious metals that have come out of the Mother Lode. The gold dust with which these present day adventurers are working is the yellow pollen of pines, and the end they seek is to develop forest trees that will grow fast enough to make reforestation economically desirable to the individual landowner. The practical purpose is, of course, to prevent the United States from suffering a serious timber famine when present stands of virgin forests have been exhausted, but beyond that is the desire of the true forester to see logged-off lands clothed again with cool green forests... Now one cannot be so intimately associated with the stately trees of the forest and not feel a poignant regret at their passing, no matter how necessary is the utilization of wood to modern civilization. Mr. Eddy pondered long over the problems of reforestation, and of all the practical obstacles to be overcome, he came to realize that the greatest was the quite understandable reluctance of man to tie up his capital in trees that would not yield any considerable return for half a century or more. Instead, the great urge was to market the virgin stand, and either clear the land for agriculture or let it lie idle, trusting to the vines and brambles to hide the stumps. But why be content to plant the wild strains of trees, any more than to be content to go back to the original inferior species from which our indispensable domestic fruits, grains and vegetables were developed? Timber trees are simply plants in their grandest manifestation and, Mr. Eddy reasoned logically, they should be just as amenable to improvement as plums, or corn, or tomatoes. It would take longer to bring about results, of course, because the life-span of trees is long, but it could be done. When the idea had matured, Mr. Eddy went with it to Luther Burbank and asked the famous horticulturist to undertake the experiment. Despite the crush of his own work, Burbank consented to start a test bed of conifers, but went on to advise Mr. Eddy to get a young man to undertake the project. At Burbank's suggestion, Mr. Eddy got in touch with Lloyd Austin, then a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, and out of this interview grew the definite plan for establishing a tree breeding station. Mr. Austin was engaged to direct the enterprise, and a few months later a site had been chosen in the Sierra Nevada foothills near Placerville, where a preponderance of favorable conditions were found to exist. The new institution was called the Eddy Tree Breeding Station, by which name it was known until its recent reorganization on an enlarged national basis to insure a long-continued existence. The Institute plans to work with many useful timber trees as its program of research progresses, but at present it is concentrating on the pines, among softwoods; and the timber walnuts, among hardwoods. The wide distribution, numerous species and great economic importance of the pines led to their first choice among conifers, and walnuts were selected because of the utility of their wood and because exceptionally rapid growing individual trees of hybrid origin had already been noted by Burbank and others.... Although the greatest possibilities for improving timber trees probably lie in the field of hybridization, the Institute has revealed that great progress may be expected through scientific selection alone...."



Soviet Development                      In The Economic Journal (London, Sept.) Paul Winterton writes on "Soviet Economic Development Since 1928." "Summing up," he says, "It is safe to say that the most important feature of Soviet economic development since 1928 was the provision of a vast industrial plant based on the most modern technique, the whole amounting to an industrial revolution of almost unbelievable scope and depth. The second feature was the technical advance in agriculture, involving consolidation of holdings and the mechanization of methods. The third feature was the solution of the problem of distribution which in the capitalist world makes it necessary for poverty to exist side by side with abundance. Finally, though the standard of living was not visibly raised, because of the vast size and initial backwardness of the population, the material background for an immense future advance was provided. It is equally safe to say that the chief problem which faces the Soviet Government today is the task of providing a personnel with sufficient mechanical skill to handle and repair the vast new machines without getting in arrears. The Bolsheviks are alive to this necessity and 'Master the machines' has been made the first slogan of the new Five-Year Plan. Much has been said and written -- probably too much -- about the 'success' or 'failure' of the first Five-Year Plan. Such uncompromising terms cannot be used, with any approach to truth, of a change which will go down in history as one of the greatest enterprises to which man ever set his hand in any country. This only can be said of the Plan -- that in broad outline it achieved a great part of what it set out to do, at a cost which was calculated and was deemed worth while."

Real Income                      In an article , Wealth, Income and Living, in the Journal of Farm Economics (July) Geo. M. Peterson, University of California, says: "...In the last analysis real income above the bare biological necessities of life is psychic and cannot be measured statistically. A person may have plenty of this world's physical goods and yet be very unhappy because his neighbor has more than he has. The habits, customs, traditions; etc. of each community are important factors in determining real incomes. For two groups as unlike as farmers and city dwellers there are many intangible things that cannot be compared. Among these may be mentioned independence, security, fresh air, social and distance isolation, family life and noise. Among the tangible items that can be counted or observed as concrete physical phenomena there are many things that have different and varying effects on real psychic income. Running water, indoor toilets and sewer systems are conveniences in most any home. In cities such things are almost absolute necessities, if not to the individual then to the health of the community. On farms they are not essential and the fear of having the water shut off at the curb never troubles the farmer. Sidewalks, paved streets, street lights, etc. are almost necessities in the cities and the value of these things to city people, or even rural people when they shop in town, cannot be easily measured. Police protection is quite essential in many cities and would be very convenient for many farmers raising poultry. The difficulty of interpreting statistics of numbers and guesses as to kind and quality of different items entering into real living on farms and in cities is so great that only four items can be considered here: A house as a house, food as food, fuel as fuel, and money available for other things. In this respect it is not real income but biologically necessary income plus money income that will be compared. However, food, housing and fuel are the major constituents of cost of living in the cities. Even the items housing, food and fuel are variables and most of the farmers and city dwellers rent or build better homes, heat them differently, and eat higher quality and more varieties of food when they can afford it...."



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No 66.

Section 1

September 18, 1933

## MORTGAGE CREDIT

Supplementing its recent offer to help NRA industries with low interest loans to banks for relending to merchants and manufacturers, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday announced a plan to lend \$150,000,000 for refinancing farm mortgages. Chairman Jesse H. Jones said, "the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to loan \$150,000,000 to Federal Land Banks to be secured by consolidated Federal farm loan 4 percent bonds. The refinancing will enable the Farm Credit Administration to improve the position of open banks whose working capital has been restricted, and speed liquidation of closed banks unable to realize on slow assets" (Associated Press.)

## WHEAT COMMISSION

The threat of renewed Soviet dumping cast gloom over delegates here for the first meeting of the newly organized International Wheat Advisory Commission tomorrow, the United Press reports from London. Delegates pointed out that failure now to get the Soviet government to accept a compromise on its annual export quota, or at least a guarantee not to dump grain abroad, would endanger the entire world agreement.

## CHICAGO MILK STRIKE

Pickets were missing yesterday from most of the northern Illinois counties where for four days milk shipments have been halted. E. L. Bost, strike leader, refused to say if the strike had been called off but, at Woodstock, seat of the strike, 250 farmers voted to ship milk as usual. The strike was opposed by the Pure Milk Association, bargaining agency for 18,000 farmers supplying the Chicago shed. The association approved a plan to boost prices to 11 cents a quart to give the farmer an increase of from \$1.75 per hundredweight to about \$2.20. Final approval rests with the Secretary of Agriculture. (Associated Press.)

## PELLAGRA CHECKED

Pellagra, particularly common in Southern States and traceable almost entirely to faulty diet, was held in check this year, despite the fact that thousands have had a hard time getting any food at all. Dr. R. C. Williams, of the Public Health Service, said yesterday preliminary reports showed the 1933 death toll the smallest since records have been kept. Since 1929, records show, the pellagra death toll has been cut almost in half. (Associated Press.)

## Section 2

Alfalfa                    "A new British industry was launched recently," says  
Mill                    Milling (London, Sept. 2). "The product is lucerne meal, a  
                         valuable food for cattle and poultry. Hitherto practically all  
the supplies sold in this country have come from abroad. Now British Crop  
Driers, Ltd., have started its manufacture on a large scale at South Acre,  
three miles from Swaffham. Here the lucerne is grown on over 2,000 acres,  
with the most modern methods of cultivation and handling, and in the midst  
is the drying station. This is the largest station of its kind in the  
world, and the only other to come in any near comparison with it is one in  
Russia, which is used for drying a different product. The lucerne is cut  
by day and night with combine cutters and loaders. By this method the lucerne  
is cut and loaded into trailers without touching the ground, and therefore  
delivered to the drying station in a clean and absolutely fresh condition.  
Here two very large drying plants of the conveyor type are installed. The  
lucerne passes to them through distributors, and is subjected in various  
compartments to heated air. The system of circulation of the air is so de-  
signed that absolute control of the various drying temperatures in the com-  
partments is effected. A central control house deals with the whole opera-  
tion of the plant.. The next stage concerns the chopping rolls which cut the  
lucerne into chaff. Then it goes to the grinding mills and so on to the  
bagging and weighing house. The whole operation from the time the lucerne  
leaves the fields is carried through in approximately 35 minutes, and no  
human contact is made with the meal all the way through. Thus all the  
high qualities of the freshly cut plant are preserved. The station is  
turning out about 200 tons every 24 hours, and expects to develop on a still  
greater scale in the near future."

Better                    In Dairy Produce (Sept. 11), "The Observer", writes:  
Understanding        "Busy days, these, for the milk men. The large dealers are  
                         kept on the jump 'coding.'" Many of the smaller firms leave  
the responsibility up to the larger concerns. Traveling expenses and lost  
time would inflict considerable hardship on the smaller dealers if they  
had to take an active part in all the new developments. A better mutual  
understanding is already noticeable between large and small dealers as a  
result of the codes and milk control boards."

Coconut                    Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (Sept. 10) reports:  
Research                "The recent formal opening by the chief secretary of the  
                         laboratories of the Coconut Research Scheme at Lunuwila,  
Ceylon, marks an important stage in the application of scientific methods to  
the island's principal industries. Each of the staple products--tea,  
rubber, and coconuts--has a research institute devoted to its interests,  
financed largely by the respective industries. The Department of Agri-  
culture is thus provided with more freedom to deal with general problems  
and especially the consideration of village cultivation and new economic  
products. The Coconut Research Scheme is initially devoting most of its



attention to the manurial requirements of the coconut palm and soil problems connected therewith. Here the soil chemist, M. L. M. Salgado, has a field which has been little explored. Genetical work, which must necessarily be slow and largely depends upon selection work, is in the hands of W. V. D. Pieris. Doctor Child, technological chemist and chief technical officer, will be particularly concerned with improvements of the products of the palm. A study of the molds affecting copra has been initiated in cooperation with the government mycologist to correlate recent work on ketone rancidity with the considerable amount of mycological information available. The establishment of the scheme at the present time is very encouraging and a wide sphere of usefulness to the planting community and to the manufacturing industry is assured."

#### Dairy

In the conclusion of two articles of the milk situation Hugh J. Hughes in The Country Gentleman (Oct) says: "The whole dairy industry comes to Washington, voluntarily comes, comes begging that it be placed under control for its own salvation! That must go into the record--the voluntary surrender of the dairy industry to the controlling hand of Government in order that it may save itself from the uncontrollable selfishness of a slim minority that will not cooperate with the ninety-or-more percent that, within each division of the industry, seeks to deal honestly and to let the industry live. We are dealing with a fact accomplished. The best informed, the most closely allied section of the farming industry has submitted to state and Federal control lest a worse evil befall it. Whether that control becomes permanent, or whether it be again restored to the industry, remains unsettled. This should not be a cause of alarm to any producer or processor, to any dealer or any consumer within or affected by the industry. Vigilant self-regulation on the part of the farmers' association and forward-looking private interests will prevent governmental meddling, while for those who wish to make their own unrestricted greed the law of the dairy trade the strong deterring hand of Government is a necessary thing."

#### Retail

Retail prices of food fluctuated within narrower limits between August 15 and August 29 than for the previous month according to figures announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As compared with a rise of prices in 49 of the 51 cities covered by the Bureau on August 15, only 28 showed increases from August 15 to August 29. An average increase of 3/10 of 1 percent was shown for the United States. It is also noted that the increases were in no case as great as from July 15 to August 15. For the former period increases of more than 7 percent were shown for several cities. The greatest increase for the 2 weeks' period was 2.6 percent for Philadelphia.

#### Leased Acres

Discussing "What To Do with Leased Acres," Farm and Ranch (Sept. 15) says: "Never in the history of agriculture in the Southwest has there been greater need for a soil conservation and soil building campaign. Farmers should accept this opportunity to terrace and add to the fertility of their soil. Marginal lands should be developed into permanent pastures in the rain areas of the State, while in western sections millions of acres should be allowed to go back to native grasses. If we cultivated only such lands as will pay a profit in normal years, we would have no excess acre problems in this country."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Sept. 15--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.10; cows good \$3.60-4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25; vealers good and choice \$7.00-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.85-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.65.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 89-7/8-91-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 87-88¢; Chi. 89½-90¢; St.Louis 89½¢; No.1.S.R.Wr. St Louis 91½¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91-91½¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 68½-69¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 80-83¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 71½-72½¢; No.2 white corn St. Louis 51½¢; No.2 yellow, K.C. 45½-46½¢; St.Louis 49¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 48½¢; St.Louis 48½¢; No.2 white oats, St.Louis 37-37½¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 35-36¢; K.C. 36-36½¢; Chi. 35-36½¢; St.Louis 36½-37¢ (Nom); Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 71-73¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.85½-\$1.91½.

Fruits and Veggies.: In N. Y. City, 100-lb. sack Long Island Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.10-2.20; Me., Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$1.95; in Chi., sacked Wis. Round White potatoes brought \$1.70-1.85; Idaho Russet Burbank potatoes \$2.00-2.20 and f.o.b. price at Waupaca, Wis. and Other Wis. Points for same variety of potatoes was \$1.55-1.70 per cwt. In N. Y. City, Hudson River Section, bushel baskets Elberta peaches brought \$1.50-2.00; Conn. Elbertas \$1.75-1.87½; Penn. Elbertas \$1.50-2.00. In N.Y. City, N. Y. 50-lb. sacks White Boilers and Picklers \$1.10-1.25; in Chi., Calif. 50-lb. sacks Yellow onions brought mostly around 85¢; Minn. Whites 90¢-\$1.00. Eastern Shore Va., stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.50-2.25 at N. Y. City with f.o.b. sales \$1.50-1.65 at Eastern Shore Va and Md. points; in Chi. and the Middle West, Tenn., bushel hampers Nancy Hall sweetpotatoes brought \$1.10-1.25; and Va. stave barrels Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.75-3.00 In N. Y. City, bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches minimum apples; Western N. Y. Points, Wealthys brought 85¢-1.00; Hudson River Section McIntosh 75¢-1.25; Wealthys 75-90¢; Northwestern Greenings 75¢-\$1.00; Mass. McIntosh 75¢-1.12½; Gravensteins 65-75¢. In N. Y. City, Colo., Salmon Meats cantaloupes standards 36s and 45s sold at \$1.00-1.25; standard Flats 12s 40-65¢; 15s 35-60¢.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced to 6 points to 9.11¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 6.83¢. October future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 9.42¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 9.38¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were: 92 Score, 23½¢; 91 Score, 22½¢; 90 Score, 21¢. Wholesale prices of No 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were; Single Daisies, 13 to 13¼¢; Young Americas, 13¼ to 13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N. Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 20 to 26¢; Standards, 19 to 19¾¢; Firsts, 18¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 67.

Section 1

September 19, 1933

**COTTON CONFERENCE**                Declaring that cotton planters and all who depend upon them are faced with "utter ruin" because of present prices, spokesmen from ten Southern States called upon President Roosevelt yesterday according to the Baltimore Sun, to resort immediately to the currency inflation powers vested in him by the last Congress. The cotton conference also urged the Executive to fix prices for the cotton crop, change acreage reduction into baleage limitation, suspend the processing tax and exempt cotton workers from the wage and hour provisions of the NRA.

**WHEAT COMMITTEE**                The advisory committee that will supervise the working of the world wheat agreement held its first meeting in London yesterday, the New York Times reports, with sixteen nations represented. Robert W. Bingham, U. S. Ambassador to Britain, represented the United States, and was elected chairman. The first day's meeting was largely confined to the formal drawing up of agenda for further sessions. It is understood that Russia is still pressing for a larger export quota than other exporters are prepared to grant her.

**CANADIAN EXPORTS**                The Canadian Press reports from Ottawa that export of farm products to the United States in August totaled in value \$841,597, compared with \$248,140 in August last year, an increase of almost 240 percent, according to a report issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cattle, bacon and hams, fresh pork, dry salted pork, dressed poultry, butter, cheese, cream, milk powder, hay and turnips were all down, but oats, rye, bran and shorts, wheatflour, berries, fresh beef, potatoes, maple sugar and wool were up.

**DOLLAR DOWN**                    Another relapse in the gold value of the dollar to approximately 65 cents, the lowest in more than a half a century, prompted only scattered buying in speculative markets yesterday, the Associated Press reports. Pressure against the dollar was again regarded as largely speculative. Bankers said, however, the exchange control was not strict enough to prevent a considerable seepage of frightened capital from this country.

**CAR LOADINGS**                    Loading of revenue freight for the week ended September 9 totaled 571,387 cars, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced yesterday. Due to the observance of Labor Day this was a reduction of 95,265 cars under the preceding week this year, but an increase of 69,850 cars above the corresponding week in 1932. It was, however, a decrease of 96,363 cars below the corresponding week in 1931. (Press)

## Section 2

Newspapers                      comment on an article by  
 And Drug Law                    In a comprehensive editorial/R. G. Tugwell in Editor  
                                  and Publisher, (Sept. 16) this journal says in part: "As  
                                  Prof.        Tugwell shows, the real offenders have not been  
 daily newspapers. And, this being true, we can see little reason why  
 daily newspaper publishers should go out of their way to defend media  
 that have been the wide-open instruments of food and drug fakers. The  
 newspaper business does not depend for success on the kind of products  
 that are seemingly hit by the Tugwell food and drug act. There is sound  
 sense in the statement that, even if some lineage is lost at the start, it  
 will be more than compensated for by the issuance of legitimate adver-  
 tising based on a clean up....There is some reason, better than mere  
 cynicism, to question whether this law, especially as it refers to foods,  
 can be left in the hands of indiscriminate bureaucrats for honest and fair  
 administration. One ignorant or stupid administrator could raise havoc.  
 The food people, who are much less under attack than are the drug and  
 cosmetic makers, regard the Tugwell act as a censorship which is so  
 general that under it a copywriter would find it difficult to describe  
 certain products adequately to create proper demand. These are moot  
 points which will probably be ironed out. Prof. Tugwell seems open to  
 argument, but not abuse. The main intent of the act clearly is to fix  
 a definite, if sweeping, rule for the writing of copy which will represent  
 foods and drugs in forthright manner and to hold the advertiser responsible  
 for violations. It is not easy to see how any producer of a legitimate  
 product can be hurt by honest claims and it is easily conceivable that  
 legitimate advertising media can in the long run be stimulated by the  
 legislation. Certainly, the act ought to revive full public confidence  
in such advertising. What happens to fakers, whether they be in food,  
 drug, cosmetic or allied publishing businesses, is of small moment to the  
 honest press, conscious of reader rights!"

Colorado                      The Journal of the (British) Ministry of Agriculture  
 Beetle                      (Sept) reports an order authorizing action to prevent the  
                                  spread of the Colorado beetle which was discovered near  
 Tilbury Docks in Essex late in August. The note says: "On account of  
 the destructive nature of this foreign potato pest, the Ministry asks  
 all growers of potatoes throughout the country to examine their crops  
 so long as the haulm is standing, and to report to the Ministry at once  
 if they have any suspicion that the crop is attacked by the Beetle.  
 Any striped potato beetle, or any red or reddish-yellow grub that is  
 feeding on potato leaves, should be regarded with apprehension, and a  
 specimen should be forwarded immediately to the Ministry for identification..."

Farm                              American Builder (Sept) says editorially in part:  
 Improvements                    "After a decade of stagnation, farm building has taken on  
                                  new life, and today offers a most promising field for the  
 sale of building materials and the employment of building labor. The  
 exact amount of this 'potential' is hard to estimate, but it easily runs  
 into the billions. The houses and barns of six million farm families,  
 the village homes and stores which dot the highways, the country estates,  
 and the back-to-the-land cottages of ex-city dwellers--all with their  
 enlarged standards of living and housing and their expanding needs for  
 schools, community buildings and business structures--these are parts of



the vast picture of opportunity in the farm building field today....Retail yards serving country trade have been reporting better business throughout the summer.... This evidently points to an opportunity for contractor-builders familiar with farm building....Many of these got the city urge and migrated from their rural haunts to the hoped for quick money of speculative suburban home building. With farm prosperity on the return, farm buildings inadequate, and farmers' ideas UP--now would seem to be a good time for the building industry to direct its attention toward the open country."

#### Wholesale Prices

The sixth consecutive monthly advance in the general level of wholesale commodity prices was shown by the August index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, announced Saturday. This index number which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their relative importance in the markets, and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100, averaged 69.5 for August as compared with 68.9 for July, showing an increase of slightly less than 1 percent between the two months. As compared with the low point reached in February of the present year, when the index was 59.8, August prices rose nearly 16 percent. Corresponding indexes for March, April, May, and June, 1933, were 60.2, 60.4, 62.7, and 65.0, respectively. As compared with August, 1932, with an index number of 65.2, the August, 1933, wholesale price level shows an increase of more than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  percent over that of a year ago.

#### Iowa Erosion Control

"Nearly 10 million trees will be needed for planting in the emergency conservation work program in Iowa next spring if all requirements are to be filled. That is the estimate of Prof. G. B. MacDonald, of the Iowa State College Forestry Department and director of the work in Iowa, as reported in Better Iowa. "More than 2 million trees, most of them black locusts, will be available from the cooperative government and Iowa State College nursery at Ames. The thousands of erosion control dams constructed by the civilian conservation corps are of a temporary nature, Professor MacDonald explained, and must be supplemented by tree planting to produce a vegetative cover for the more permanent control."

#### Highway Signs

"South Dakota has a law prohibiting commercial signs along the right-of-way of highways," the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader comments. "The only signs allowed are the official highway markers. The law is valuable. Official signs are not concealed in a maze of other markers and the motorist knows that when a sign looms ahead, it means something. For a while this law was carefully enforced but of late there has been a deplorable laxity. This should not be allowed to continue...."

#### Seeking Native Plants

The Journal of the New York Botanical Garden (Sept) notes that 3 members of the staff of the institution, T. H. Everett, E. J. Alexander and Stanley Pearson left New York Aug. 23 for a two months trip through the Southern Appalachians where they plan to collect seed and roots to be tested in cultivation with the purpose of making available for garden use more of the native plants.

### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 18--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.85; cows good \$3.75-4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.40; vealers good and choice \$7.00-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 4.60-5.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minncap. 94-1/8-97-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K. C. 91-91 3/4¢; Chi. 92 3/4-93¢; St. Louis 92-92 1/2¢; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 92-93¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 71 1/2-72¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minncap. 82-7/8-85-7/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minncap. 73-74¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 48 1/2-49 1/4¢; St. Louis 50-50 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow Chi. 50 1/2-51 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats, Minncap. 36-1/8-37-1/8¢; K. C. 37-38¢; Chi. 36 1/2-41¢; St. Louis 36-37 1/2¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minncap. 75-78¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minncap. \$1.92 1/2-\$1.97 1/2¢.

Fruits and Vogs: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Long Island sacked Green Mountains \$2-2.25 in city markets. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.55-\$1.65 and Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.95-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chi. N. Y.: Yellow onions in 50-pound sacks brought 90¢-\$1 in N. Y. City; Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Mass. yellows 75¢-\$1 in N. Y. City. East Shore Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.50-2.50 per stave barrel in terminal markets, top of \$2.85 in Chi. and f.o.b. sales \$1.50-\$1.65 at East Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls in bushel hampers brought \$1.10-\$1.25 in the Middle West. N. Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-\$28 bulk per ton in city markets; \$20-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern various varieties of apples ranged 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket of 2 1/2 inch minimum in New York City; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middlings spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 41 points to 9.66¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last season the price was 6.62¢. October future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 40 points to 9.94¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 39 points to 9.91¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 20 3/4¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13 3/4¢; Young Americas, 13 1/4 to 13 3/4¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N. Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 20 to 26¢; Standards, 19 to 19 1/4¢; Firsts, 18 to 18 1/2 cents. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. L, No. 68

Section 1

September 20, 1933

**WHEAT COMMISSION** France and Germany virtually were removed yesterday as factors in wheat exporting next year through statements issued by their representatives on the International Wheat Advisory Commission, the Associated Press reports from London. France proposes to increase consumption and Germany to decrease acreage. Soviet Russia will settle the issue of her share in the world wheat exports in conversations to be held Friday or Saturday with the big four exporters. The Danubian countries, Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Bulgaria, have reached an agreement upon allotments in the export trade.

**SOVIET MAY BUY COTTON** The report that the Soviet government is seeking a further loan of \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and that this loan might be used in the purchase of 500,000 bales of American cotton attracted widespread attention through the cotton trade yesterday. Since Russia has taken only a negligible amount of American cotton, the possible sale of 500,000 bales through the extension of government credit constitutes an unexpected increase in demand. (Press.)

**NEW EROSION DIVISION** A new bureau devoted to control of soil erosion was set up yesterday in the Interior Department, with H. H. Bennett, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, as chief. The new unit, to be known as the division of erosion, will operate with a fund of \$5,000,000 allotted by the Public Works Administration. In addition to studying erosion, it will attempt to better flood control conditions....In releasing Mr. Bennett from his duties with the Department of Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said: "Mr. Bennett is the best qualified man available to take over the direction of the new division." (Washington Post.)

**DOLLAR AT NEW LOW** The dollar underwent further depreciation in foreign exchange yesterday to register new low quotations in terms of the gold standard exchanges. It dropped to 64.65 cents in gold valuation, measured against the French franc, compared with the previous low of 64.81 cents made on Monday. (Press.)

## Section 2

## Anthrax

"According to Hastings," says Veterinary Medicine (Oct), "anthrax spores may remain viable and virulent in naturally contaminated water for  $18\frac{1}{2}$  years. The test was made on a sample of water that had been polluted from a tannery. This sample of water was kept in a glass stoppered bottle and subjected to the varying temperatures in a laboratory. If spores of anthrax bacilli will remain viable and virulent for  $18\frac{1}{2}$  years under the conditions described in Hastings experiments, it is probable that they will live indefinitely in soil and that anthrax will become more wide-spread as new areas of infection are established."

Railroad  
Earnings

Commercial and Financial Chronicle (Sept 16) says: "The record of the earnings of United States railroads is now one of general improvement, just as a year ago, and the two previous years, it was one of steady and uninterrupted and cumulative losses, and our compilation to-day for the month of July furnishes conspicuous illustration of the fact. As compared with July of last year, the gross revenue from the operations of the roads shows an increase of \$59,691,784, or 25.13%, and the net revenue an increase of \$54,334,821, or less than 117.74%. Let the reader well note that the improvement in the net exceeds 100% as an indication of the wonderful transformation which has occurred. And it deserves to be noted that in the month of June the improvement in the net also exceeded 100%. The great change for the better, and a change which should remain in evidence for some time to come, is the twofold result of a gain in the gross revenues and of economy in the operation of the roads, or the holding down of the expenses....."

Heavy  
Industries

The Economist (Chicago, Sept.15) notes: "The heavy industries especially the makers of producers' goods, lag behind the parade. The criticism is made in some quarters that much too much attention has been paid to consumers' goods, much too little to producers' goods. Efforts have been concentrated on the individual whose buying power is small; no attention has been paid to the needs of the producers whose buying power is large. The defense has been that the social problem was more acute, hence its early solution more important, than the economic. Whether or not social problems and economic ones can be divorced, efforts are now being made to boost the business of those companies, vitally important, which do not come into direct contact with the public. In addition, the normal economic trend is developing. Railroads are taking more steel, thanks to better revenues from the increased volume of traffic, much of which is doubtless due to revived consumer demand."

Fertilizer  
And Cotton

The American Fertilizer (Sept.9) scouts the "charge" that "southern planters are defeating the purpose of cotton acreage reduction by heavily top dressing the remaining acres." The Journal says "that by the time the acreage reduction agreement had been promulgated and signed, the period for top dressing cotton had long since passed. In fact, experiment has shown that top dressing applied



after July 1st tends to delay rather than hasten the maturity of the crop. The truth is, however, most clearly demonstrated by the cold figures of the increase in fertilizer sales during June and July in the cotton states, which amounted to only 8,126 tons. Even granted that all of this was used as top dressing for cotton, it would be sufficient for only one half of 1 percent of the total cotton acreage remaining after the reduction program had been carried out...."

Vitamin D                      The Country Gentleman (October) reports: "Research work  
Milk                      has been carried on at the University of Wisconsin during  
                    the past year in artificially raising the vitamin D content  
of milk and bread. It was found that the direct irradiation of milk by ultra-violet rays from a carbon arc lamp gives the milk about four times as much vitamin D as is contained in normal milk. The operation cost of direct irradiation of milk in large quantities is less than a cent a quart. But the cost of irradiation equipment, and the expense of laboratory tests of the milk to maintain a constant standard of vitamin D strength, are overhead costs which now limit the use of this new process to the larger milk distributors. It is also possible to increase the vitamin D content of milk about fifteen times by feeding the cows irradiated yeast, but this cost is greater, being about one to two cents per quart of milk produced. Vitamin D milk produced in this way is now being sold in many American cities. The Wisconsin research workers found that milk should be exposed to the ultra-violet light for about three seconds and that the distance from the carbon arc light to the milk should be about two feet for best results. Should the milk be exposed to the light longer, it will develop an objectionable flavor which will not be present in milk irradiated for three seconds...."

Grain or                      An editorial, "Back to Cattle Grazing", in the Sioux  
Grass                      Falls Argus-Header, says in part: "From a conference between  
                    President Roosevelt and Governor Berry at Washington emanates a suggestion that some areas west of the Missouri River in South Dakota be devoted to cattle grazing instead of farm cultivation....The South Dakota governor is a west-river cattleman and is thoroughly familiar with the economic pursuits of that area....Originally the west-river country was devoted almost exclusively to cattle grazing. Then came the westward spread of farming and many small grain farmers began to till the broad plains. They have had occasional successful years and others not so satisfactory.... On the whole the region is better suited for the grazing of cattle than the maintenance of small grain farms, and it will be to our advantage to admit it....Just how the transition is to be accomplished, however, is a problem of substance....Surely no rule can be issued saying that small grain cannot be planted west of the river. Farmers, however, can be encouraged to devote greater attention to cattle grazing, thus speeding up the changes...."

Policy                      "No longer is it necessary to plead dire need to get a  
Loans                      loan on your life insurance policy, at least in New York and  
                    Connecticut," says Business Week for September 16. "Insurance commissioners of the two States ordered the removal of restrictions on policy loans and cash surrender values, clamped down in the bank holiday era of February and March. The emergency has passed, they say...."

### Section 3 Market Quotations

Sept. 19.--Livestock at Chi: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7; cows good \$5.75-\$4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$6-\$8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.60-\$5; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.70-\$5.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.05-\$4.85; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-\$7.25.

Grain: No. 1 d.no.spr.wheat,\* Minneap  $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 hd.wr,\* K.C. 91-92; Chi. 91-93; St.L. 92; No.2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $93\frac{1}{2}$ - $93\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.1 w.wh. Portland  $72\frac{1}{2}$ -75; No.2 am.dur,\* Minneap 84- $5\frac{3}{8}$ - $87\frac{5}{8}$ ; No.2 rye Minneap  $73\frac{1}{2}$ - $74\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 yellow corn K.C. 46-48; St.L.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ -50; No.3 yellow Chi.  $49\frac{1}{2}$ - $50\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.3 white oats Minneap 37-38; K.C.  $37\frac{1}{2}$ -38; Chi. 36- $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.L.  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; Spec. No.2 barley Minneap 78-80; No.1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.95-\$2.

Fruits and Veg: Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes \$1.80-\$2.25 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. L.I. sacked Green Mts. \$2.25-\$2.35 in Pittsburgh. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-\$1.65 carlot salosin Chi: few \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. yellow onions 75-\$1 per 50 lb sack in consuming centers; 70-80 f.o.b. Rochester. Mass. yellows 75-\$1 in N.Y.C. while midwest. stock ranged 65-\$1 in city markets. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$2.25-\$2.75 per stave bbl. in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. E.S. pts. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bu. hamp. in Chi. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-\$28 bulk per ton in terminal markets, top of \$40 in Cincinnati and \$20-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. No.1  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. min. Wealthy apples ranged 90-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bu. bask. in eastern cities; 90-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the 10 designated markets advanced 34 pts. to 10.00 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.67 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 33 pts. to 10.27 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 34 pts. to 10.25 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 24; 91 score 23; 90 score  $20\frac{3}{4}$ . Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13- $13\frac{3}{4}$ ; Young Americas  $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{3}{4}$ . Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; Standards 19- $19\frac{3}{4}$ ; Firsts 18- $18\frac{3}{4}$ . (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 62

Section 1

September 21, 1933

## SOVIET TRADING

President Roosevelt took his first important step yesterday toward Russian recognition, the Washington Post reports, by designating Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to take charge of new trade negotiations with the Soviet involving upwards of \$50,000,000. The Soviet Union has insisted lately that extensive trade transactions, such as are contemplated, must be accompanied by recognition. That the Roosevelt administration would ultimately recognize Russia has long been predicted. Mr. Morgenthau is to take charge of various proposals, looking toward large Soviet purchases of cotton and other materials in this country, and presumably calling for an initial \$50,000,000 credit from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They laid the groundwork for new maturing proposals for the purchase of some 2,000,000 bales of cotton, other farm commodities, as well as heavy machinery and other industrial products.

## IMPORTS AND NRA

Disturbed over continuing reports that imports of cheaply made commodities are threatening to disrupt some parts of the national recovery program, administration officials have completed the draft of a plan by which President Roosevelt could arbitrarily impose extra fees in addition to the import duty, the New York Times reports. The procedure as endorsed by Attorney General Cummings, it was revealed, is on the desk of General Johnson. It was denied that the President intends to issue new regulations immediately.

## COTTON SPINNING

The cotton spinning industry was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau to have operated during August at 106.7 percent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 117.5 percent during July this year, and 72.4 percent during August last year. Active spindle hours for August totaled 7,942,027,549 or an average of 258 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,127,978,275 and 263 for July this year, and 5,539,006,107 and 175 for August last year. (A.P.)

## WHOLESALE FOOD INDEX

The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index, which has been declining, rose 3 cents to \$1.92 in the week ended September 19. The agency attributes the increase "largely to the persistent rumors of inflation". A year ago the index stood at \$1.77. (A.P.)

## RELIEF ROLLS

Reports to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration yesterday showed 3,105,000 were on relief rolls throughout the country during July. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, said the peak of family relief was reached during March, when 4,560,000 families received aid. (A.P.)

## Section 2

"Pharmacy  
Gardens"

"A municipal garden, composed of the plants and flowers of pharmacy, provides a novel idea of large educational and advertising value," says Dr. Frank B. Kirby, writing on "Municipal Pharmacy Garden" in the American Druggist for September. "It is not possible for grocers or the hardware trade, barbers or bankers....It may include yarrow, aconite, false hellebore, garlic, wormwood, wild turnip, nightshade, sweet fern, foxglove, wahoo, boneset, snakeweed, cranebill, black hellebore, rock rose, hydrangea, St. Johnswort, orris, blue flag, lobelia, catnip, bittersweet, goldenrod, and mullin...."

Chemistry  
in Life

Science (September 15) gives the text of Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins' address as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Leicester, September 6. The address includes details of the chemical changes that occur in several physical and biological activities, as, for example, the oxidation of a carbohydrate to cause muscular action.

Information  
for Consumers

William F. Ogburn writes in The Nation (September 20) on "The Consumer and the NRA." He says in part: "...The New Deal is not only trying to pull us out of depression; it is doing an even more important thing. It is effecting a long-time realignment of industrial and social forces....In view of the difficulty of organizing the great mass of ultimate consumers, the Government, especially at a time when it is encouraging the organization of industry and labor, might well undertake to render the consumer certain services of an informational nature.... Something approximating a bureau of standards for the ultimate consumer is needed. This is said to be impossible politically....Obviously the life of such a bureau of standards would be snuffed out in record time, unless the experiment were conducted on a scale sufficiently grand to capture the imagination of the country. It would also be more feasible politically if there were numerous buyers' clubs to rally to its support. The movement toward a more adequate description of consumers' goods is slow; it greatly needs to be speeded and extended...."

Trade in  
Cereals

"...The International Review of Agriculture (Rome) for July includes a section on recent developments in the restrictions on international trade in cereals in European countries up to June 1933. A foreword says in part: 'The outbreak of the financial crisis in 1931, followed by the abandonment of the gold standard in a number of countries, by far-reaching dislocations in world economy and by the conversion of Great Britain to protection, marked the beginning of a new era in the evolution of international trade. By a continuous succession of tariff increases, of quantitative restrictions of imports and of regulations for the control of dealings in foreign exchange, international trade was impeded to such an extent that of the former unity of the world market there was left little more than a memory, and world economy was broken up into an aggregate of more or less effectively closed national economic systems. This development had the effect of greatly reducing the turnover of international trade, with disastrous effects upon all the branches of production largely dependent on export. These industries were severely affected, on the one



hand, by excessive import duties, by quotas and other measures involving quantitative restrictions of imports, which came greatly to the fore during this period, and, on the other hand, by the degree of uncertainty with which producers had to reckon owing to the exceedingly rapid succession of the fresh measures of restriction...."

**Dairy Demand** In a summary of the demand situation in the dairy industry, The Creamery Journal for September says: "In 1929 the per capita use of milk and the equivalent in sweet cream for table use was 40.8 gallons. In 1931 it had shrunk to 40 gallons and there was a further per capita shrinkage in 1932, and perhaps so far in 1933. It is safe to say that the present consumer demand for fluid milk and cream for table use is at least 3 percent lower than it was in 1929. During the same 4-year period, condensed and evaporated milk about maintained their per capita consumer demand, but ice cream showed a shrinkage conservatively reckoned to be at least 25 percent. Cheese about maintained its per capita consumer demand during the four years the comparison covers and butter is the one dairy product that showed an increase. In 1931 the per capita consumer demand for butter had increased nearly 4 percent over 1929. This increase was fairly well maintained in 1932 but has to a great extent been lost so far in 1933. It is estimated that the consumer demand for butter the first seven months of 1933 is 3 percent less than the same months in 1932."

**Orchard Cover** Summarizing a new bulletin issued by the New York State Experiment Station (Geneva), "Relations Between Orchard Soils and Cover Crops", the authors say: "In an orchard it is not wise to intercrop for any length of time or to remove any of the cover or green manure crops from the orchard. If careful attention is paid to this matter, legumes will go a long way toward maintaining a nitrogen level favorable to tree growth and production." The experiments included studies of the effect of the cover crops on the amount of nitrogen in the soil and on the competition between the crops and the trees for moisture. It was concluded from the results of these tests that the commonly accepted belief that cover crops seriously competed with the trees for moisture is greatly exaggerated. Observations in orchards growing alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy, and other semi-permanent covers during the dry years of 1930 and 1931 indicate that unless the soil is of light texture or is low in organic matter, the trees do not seem to suffer from lack of moisture. (Seed World, September 1.)

**Fire Equipment** In The Timberman (August) W. B. Osborne, Jr., of the Forest Service, summarizes recent developments in forest fire equipment. He says: "For some reason all of us forest fire fighters seem to take considerable pride in our equipments. Perhaps it is because we can see how each little item is helping to cut down the time and cost of discovering, getting to and controlling our fires, and because we realize that they are permanent assets that will continue to pay dividends in timber saved year after year, or until they are replaced by something more effective." He lists various items, including radio equipment, telephones, lookout equipment, the Osborne photo recording transit, a compass, power pumps, hose, tractors, power saws, power plants, backfiring torches, water bags, and hand tools."

### Section 3 Market Quotations

Sept. 20.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7; cows good \$3.75-\$4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$6-\$8; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.85-\$5.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5-\$5.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.30-\$5.10; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$4.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7-\$7.65.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr,wheat,\* Minneap  $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $96\frac{5}{4}$ ; No.2 h.wr,\* K.C.  $91\frac{1}{2}$ - $92\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 94; St.L. 93 (Nom); No.2 s.r.wr. St.L. 94; No.1 w.wh. Portland 72; No. 2 am.dur,\* Minneap 84-5/8--86-5/8; No.2 rye Minneap  $72\frac{1}{2}$ - $73\frac{1}{8}$ ; No.2 yellow corn K.C.  $47\frac{1}{4}$ -48; St.L. 50; No.3 yellow Chi. 49-50; No.3 white oats Minneap 36-1/8--37-1/8; K.C. 38- $38\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $36\frac{3}{4}$ - $38\frac{3}{4}$ ; St.L.  $37\frac{1}{4}$ ; Spec. No.2 barley Minneap 79-90; No.1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.91-\$1.96.

Fruits and Veg.: Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.20 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. L.I. sacked Green Mts. \$2.15-\$2.25 in N.Y.C. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.55-\$1.65 and Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2 carlot sales in Chi. with f.o.b. sales of Burbanks bringing 90-\$1 at Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions brought 75-\$1 per 50 lb sack in city markets; 70 f.o.b. Rochester. Mass. yellows 75-\$1 in N.Y.C.; Seed stock 75-80 f.o.b. Conn. Valley pts. Midwestern yellows 65-95 in consuming centers. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$22-\$28 bulk per ton in East; top of \$40 in Cincinnati and small to medium size \$20-\$22 f.o.b. Rochester. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes closed at \$1.75-\$2.75 per stave bbl. in terminal markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. E.S. pts. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.15 per bu. hamper in Chi. N.Y. Wealthy apples No.1.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. min. \$1-\$1.15 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C.; 90-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. R.I. Greenings \$1-\$1.25 in N.Y.C.; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the 10 designated markets declined 39 pts. to 9.61 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price was 7.22 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 41 pts. to 9.86 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 42 pts. to 9.83 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 24; 91 score  $22\frac{1}{2}$ ; 90 score  $20\frac{3}{4}$ . Wholesale prices No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13- $13\frac{5}{8}$ ; Young Americas  $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{3}{4}$ . Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 20- $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; Standards 19- $19\frac{3}{4}$ ; Firsts 18- $18\frac{1}{4}$ . (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. L, No. 70

Section 1

September 22, 1933

## PAYROLLS UNDER NRA

Success for the New Deal in industry was hailed yesterday by Secretary Perkins, the New York Times reports, on the basis of wage rate increases and work-week reductions, with a payroll increase of \$12,000,000 recorded between July 15 and August 15. The figures were declared to be "the most significant thing in our analysis of the effect of the codes and the President's agreements". "We began the study hopefully, only to find conditions much better than we expected. It is the first accurate indication we have had that the plan is actually working, and is most important real information as divorced from ballyhoo, hope and inspiration."

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## RELIEF PURCHASING

Purchase of surplus foodstuffs and staples for distribution to the Nation's needy was ordered last night by President Roosevelt in a direct attack upon the economic paradox of want in a land of plenty. A rough estimate placed the total cost of the undertaking at about \$75,000,000. The Government plans to buy on the open market and the products under consideration include beef, dairy and poultry, cotton and cottonseed. The cotton purchased will be manufactured into clothing. The President directed agricultural adjustment and Federal relief administrators to speed this program with the twofold purpose of stabilizing glutted markets and feeding the unemployed. (Washington Post.)

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## NRA SHIFTS

The huge job of shifting the Recovery Administration from an emergency to a permanent organization has been begun by Administrator Hugh S. Johnson. Looking forward to the time when he hopes to have all industry operating under codes of fair competition, Johnson is endeavoring to work out a plan for self-regulation of industry with the least Governmental interference consonant with protection of the public. The organization will guide NRA's course until the act expires on June 16, 1935. Johnson, however, believes that before that time Congress will act to extend beyond that date the best features of the recovery program. (A.P.)

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## COAL CONTRACT

The Northern Coal Control Association and the Smokeless Appalachian group, representing more than 70 percent of the Nation's soft coal tonnage, last night signed a labor contract with the United Mine Workers of America. The contract carries out the coal code provisions by setting tonnage rates based on the code's basic day rates and fixes up agreements on other details. The operators' representatives signed the contract only insofar as employees of the operators are represented by the United Mine Workers, but the contract is binding on members of the association whose employees elect to have the United Mine Workers represent them. (A.P.)

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## Section 2

Loans for Livestock           The Central Bank for Cooperatives has agreed to make loans up to a maximum of \$100,000 at 4 percent interest to the National Livestock Marketing Association for moving lambs and feeder cattle from the range areas of the West to the feeding areas of the Middle West, Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration has announced. Funds advanced to the National Association will be loaned by the association to its member sales agencies, and these, in turn, will lend to individual farmers. The proceeds will be used to pay freight and feeding-in-transit charges on the movement of the lambs and feeder cattle from the ranges of the West to feeding areas in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, and other States. (Farm Credit Administration release, September 20.)

(September 2)

Endocrine Research           The Journal of the American Medical Association/prints an address, at its annual meeting, on "The Need for Conservatism in Endocrine Therapy and Research" by E.M.K. Geiling, M.D. He says there is "urgent need for curbing the promiscuous advertising of certain glandular extracts for which exorbitant and baseless claims are made as to their therapeutic efficiency", and cites various reasons why the limitations of the food and drugs act prevent the control of these "questionable preparations". "The present act needs to be radically changed. This fact is well recognized by the officials of the Department of Agriculture, who now have under consideration the drastic revision of the act. This movement, which is of such vital importance to the medical profession, should have the active support of every physician so as to ensure the enactment by Congress of the necessary legislation at an early date. To provide for the more adequate regulation of products which are not shipped outside of the State in which they are manufactured, and which, therefore, do not come within the Federal jurisdiction, the various States should also strengthen their food and drug laws...."

Tanners Optimistic           Hide and Leather (September 9) says editorially: "The leather industry is coming back! Yes, it is emerging from a depression--not only from the 1930-1933 depression, but from one that dates back to 1921--and its position is stronger now than it has been for many years. With the unification of the different factors in the trade, with wholehearted cooperation on the part of everyone associated, and with the adoption of the NRA code, the tanning industry is destined to an era of prosperity. The almost unprecedented climb in hide prices this year, in combination with better business conditions, has greatly improved the outlook for the tanning industry. So, unless all signs fail, and the situation is completely reversed by now and the end of December, the tanning industry may be on the right side of the fence for the first time in nearly a decade...."

600-Mile Bridle Path           It will be possible to ride a horse over bridle paths some 600 miles from tip of Cape Cod almost to the Canadian border if a project mapped by State highway officials is completed, says a United Press report to The Wall Street Journal (September 21). Plans call for restoration of forgotten trails and construction of new ones to form an unbroken chain of bridle paths between Provincetown and Williams-



town. From there a horseman could ride to nearby Pownal, Vt., and continue along a network of nine Vermont bridle paths almost as far north as the international boundary. At 20-mile points along the Massachusetts paths there would be horse hotels and accommodations for riders.

Farm Machinery "In the fifty years that Farm Machinery and Equipment has been 'growing up' with the implement and tractor industries there have been a number of occasions when the outlook was 'viewed with alarm'," says Farm Machinery and Equipment, September 15. "A recent investigation by Kansas agricultural authorities shows that 86 percent of farmers interviewed declare that 'implement and machinery' will be among their first purchases, their importance being preceded only by 'new buildings and repairs'. Farm equipment dealers, right on the ground and in close everyday touch with farm folks, are in position to get their share of this new farm trade as fast as the necessary purchasing power develops...."

Preserving Skimmilk Feed After experiments in the preservation of skimmilk curd for poultry feeding, R. N. Davis of the University of Arizona reports results in the Journal of Dairy Science for September. Outlining the problem he says: "A considerable number of the dairymen of the State do not have a profitable market for their skimmilk, while the poultrymen of the State are paying high prices for animal protein in the form of semi-solid buttermilk and other feeds. It is not practicable for the poultryman to make daily trips to the dairy. He needs considerably more milk at one season of the year than at another. He must have this milk at the time of greatest need and not when the dairyman happens to have it. This skimmilk can be preserved in the form of curd. Removing a large part of the whey reduces the bulk and the curd which remains provides a concentrated protein feed of excellent quality...." His conclusions are that: "Skimmilk curd can be preserved for six months or longer by the addition of formalin (40 percent formaldehyde) at the rate of 1:1,000 provided the acidity of the whey is at least 0.7 percent at the time of adding the formalin. This preserved curd makes a good animal protein feed for poultry."

Bankrupt Churches Charles J. Dutton, writing on "America's Bankrupt Churches" in Current History for October, says: "...There is an escape from the church's financial dilemma, though there is little hope that denominational leaders will take it. At present religion in America falls into three well-defined groups--the liberals, the Modernists, and the Fundamentalists--three divisions which are found within virtually all denominations. If the absurd differences of creed could be forgotten, if denominational and competitive lines could be swept aside, useless and hopelessly bankrupt churches could be closed and all churches reorganized along the lines of these three shades of religious belief. To do so would be to reduce the enormous present waste in effort and money and perhaps to save the church. The step will not be taken, because it would mean the end of denominationalism...."

Leisure for Gardening Successful Farming, September, comments: "Has anyone decided yet what to do with the time that will be saved by reducing crop acreage under direction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration? We hope some of it will be spend creating beautiful lawns and flower gardens...."

### Section 3 Market Quotations

Sept. 21.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-\$7; cows good \$3.75-\$4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$6-\$7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5-\$5.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.10-\$5.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.40-\$5.20; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-\$4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7-\$7.65.

Grain: No.1. d.no.spr.wheat,\* Minneap  $88\frac{5}{4}$ - $91\frac{5}{4}$ ; No.2 hd.wr,\* K.C.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ -88; Chi.  $90\frac{1}{4}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.L.  $90\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No.2 s.r.wr. St.L.  $91\frac{1}{2}$ -92; No.1 w.wh. Port-land 67-69; No.2 am.dur,\* Minneap 77- $5\frac{1}{8}$ - $81\frac{1}{8}$ ; No.2 rye Minneap  $68\frac{1}{2}$ - $69\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 yellow corn K.C. 44- $46\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.L. 49; No.3 yellow Chi.  $47\frac{1}{4}$ -48; No.3 white oats Minneap  $33\frac{1}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 36- $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.L. 37 (Nom); Spec. No.2 barley Minneap 77-78; No.1 flaxseed Minneap  $1.84\frac{1}{4}$ - $1.89\frac{1}{4}$ .

Fruits and veg.: Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. L.I. sacked Green Mts. \$2-\$2.30 in the East. Wis. sacked Round Whites 2 cars \$1.55 and Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$2 carlot sales in Chi.; f.o.b. sales of Waupaca Round Whites \$1.30-\$1.40. N.Y. yellow onions 80-\$1 per 50 lb sack in eastern cities; 65-70 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwest. stock 65-85 in city markets. Mass. yellows seed stock 80-85 in Boston. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-\$28 bulk per ton in East; top of \$40 in Cincinnati; \$21-\$22 f.o.b. Rochester. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.75-\$2.35 per stave bbl. in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. E.S. pts. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.15 per bu. hamper in Chi. N.Y. McIntosh apples No.1  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. min. 90-\$1.25; Wealthys \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Va. Delicious \$1.50 per bu. bask. in N.Y.C. with f.o.b. sales of Wealthys 95-\$1 and R.I. Greenings \$1 in Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 41 pts. to 9.20 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 7.26 cents. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 43 pts. to 9.43 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 47 pts. to 9.36 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 24; 91 score  $22\frac{1}{4}$ ; 90 score  $20\frac{3}{4}$ . Wholesale prices No.1. fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies 13- $13\frac{3}{4}$ ; Young Americas  $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{5}{4}$ . Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quot.): Specials 20- $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; Standards 19- $19\frac{3}{4}$ ; Firsts 18- $18\frac{3}{4}$ . (Prepared by B. A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. I, No. 71

Section 1

September 23, 1933

## ARMAMENT CONTROL

Close approach to general agreement between the United States, France, Great Britain, and Italy for limitation and control of armaments, it was authoritatively learned, was made yesterday in talks between negotiators of the first three powers, the Associated Press reports from Paris. A French official reported substantial progress had been made toward forming a solid front at resumption of the world disarmament conference. France, it was said, showed a willingness for her great army to be substantially reduced step by step in line with conversion of the German Reichswehr (standing army) into a militia. American quarters said there are "a lot of hurdles yet", but the European situation has become so serious it is bringing about decisions.

## THREATEN FARM STRIKE

The National Farmers Holiday Association yesterday voted unanimously, the Associated Press reports from Des Moines, to declare a farm strike on all products and to ask the cooperation of labor if the administration does not comply with its demands, embodied in NRA codes. The conference, attended by 1,200 persons, representing 18 States, adopted a resolution which declared: "We recommend that the board of directors of the National Farmers Holiday Association appoint a committee to present these terms to the President, and, if he fails to comply, we will withhold all farm products from the market, and we direct all State organizations to hold a strike call in readiness." The code for agriculture, adopted by the meeting, called for a guarantee of cost-of-production prices on agricultural products, a maximum work day of 10 hours, except in cases of extreme emergency, and the setting of wages by the American Federation of Labor.

## RAIL MERGER PLAN

Consolidation of all railroads into a small group of great trade channels is being studied by Joseph B. Eastman, in an effort to achieve operating economies. Eastman has selected the Prince plan, presented last winter, as a typical one to study. This plan would combine the Nation's railroads into seven or eight systems formed around the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad in the East, the Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line--Louisville & Nashville system in the South, and others in the West. (A.P.)

## WHOLESALE INDEX

The wholesale commodity price index resumed its rising trend during the week of September 16, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. The index for the week reached the highest point for the present year, 70.5, and shows an increase of more than 18 percent over the low point, the week of March 4, with an index of 59.6. (Press.)

## Section 1

Code Making                    "Whatever one's private feelings and attitude towards  
Benefits                    the recovery legislation; whether he is a convinced and en-  
Canners                    thusiastic adherent, or a dubious adherent, he must recognize  
                              that the codal activities that have been set up have done the  
canner considerable good--good that will be beneficial no matter how the re-  
covery program comes out. When has the canner had to engage in such close  
business introspection? Since when has he gone into such a brown study over  
his manufacturing conditions, embracing accounting, production, patents;  
determining the capacity of the plant, his machinery; his storage; when has  
he taken the time to so carefully analyze his labor conditions as to num-  
bers employed, wages and hours, and living costs; when has he taken out his  
instruments to measure market requirements?....The work of analyzing the  
'innards' of his individual business, which the canner has had to do recently,  
constitutes a business discipline and results in an enlightenment that should  
go far to improve methods in the canning industry, quite apart from its part  
in establishing the required recovery program." (Editorial, Canning Age,  
September.)

Wheat                        Commenting editorially on the international agreement on  
Surplus                    wheat production and exports, the Weekly Kansas City Star for  
                              September 6 says: "...The only possible chances for a reduc-  
tion in the wheat surplus are that available supplies have been overestimated,  
that domestic consumption will exceed 600,000,000 bushels or that smaller  
European crops or improved demand may make it possible to increase exports.  
Canada and the United States would share any increased exports until their  
cumulated supplies are exhausted. It is quite likely that the major portion  
of exports from this country will go to the Orient as the excess supply in  
the Northwest seems now to be most troublesome. If the proposed reduction  
of 15 percent in acreage should result in smaller production next year, the  
question of a burdensome surplus of wheat in the United States will be elimi-  
nated temporarily. Exports from this country have been reduced materially  
since the World War. In 1921 they amounted to 365,000,000 bushels, in 1925  
to 255,000,000 bushels, in 1929 to 161,000,000, and in 1932 to 41,000,000.  
All of this indicates that the reduction in wheat acreage next year is justi-  
fied. Farmers who are growing wheat in high-cost areas should be particu-  
larly mindful of this situation. Those in low-cost areas should realize  
that the feed market will determine values for all wheat not included in  
allotment quotas if excess production continues."

Contracts for                "From a chemical engineering viewpoint, the most encourag-  
Construction               ing news of recent years is found in the growing list of con-  
                              tracts awarded for new construction in process industries,"  
says an editorial in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering for September.  
"It means that research and development will shortly be translated into large  
scale production. It means that chemical engineers are going to find jobs  
in design, construction, and operation. Of more than incidental importance  
is the impetus it gives to the production of capital goods--the source of  
so much of the country's purchasing power. We still have a long way to go  
back to the \$125,328,000 in contracts that were let in 1929 or to even the



\$52,741,000 in 1930, but it is extremely significant that the total for the first seven months of 1933 (\$22,878,000) already exceeded the yearly totals for 1931 and 1932...."

**British Farmers** "The British countryside is aflame with the great tithe and the Tithe war, or revolt of the farmers against paying one-tenth of the produce of their land and labor to the church and other owners of the ancient assessment, which first took the form of the tenth sheaf," says "A.M." in The Literary Digest, September 23. "Thousands of embattled farmers have been jeering the parsons and stoning auctioneers and bailiffs sent to collect the tithe or dispossess the landowners. In some cases war-like barricades have been thrown up, trenches dug across farm approaches and gates buttressed with tree trunks. In one instance, wire was strung along the entrance gates and electrified at a high voltage. Hundreds of warrants for distraint have been issued by county judges, but auctioneers and officials who tried to enforce them have been set upon and roughly handled by the enraged farmers and their friends...."

**Swiss Like** Switzerland is the second largest foreign market for Asparagus canned asparagus, according to the export figures prepared every month by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For the eight months ending February 1933, Switzerland took 381,389 pounds, while the United Kingdom took 662,439 pounds. Canada was the third largest in the list, with 334,014 pounds. Reasons for the popularity of asparagus in Switzerland are given by Lewis W. Haskell, American Consul General at Zurich: "The fact that the small country of Switzerland is second only to the United Kingdom in imports of American asparagus, according to the statistics which you have compiled, appears at first somewhat surprising, but Swiss purchases in recent years have steadily increased as price movements have enabled the people at large to use as a regular food item what was formerly considered a luxury. The purchasing power of the Swiss people is relatively high, and large stocks of American canned specialties are available for purchase, due to the active work of energetic agents. (Western Canner and Packer, September.)"

**Sex Differences** F. D. Brooks, of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, writes in Poultry Science for September on "Influencing Utilization of Feed in Turkeys". He says in part: "The fact that Bourbon Red male turkeys weigh on an average approximately 50 percent more than females at 7 months of age suggests that possibly the male uses less feed for each pound of weight than the females. Data available at present....are usually based on flocks carrying both sexes. These data do not show whether there is a difference between the male and female in the amount of feed used per pound of weight." His conclusions are: "Male turkeys use feed more efficiently than females when measured by gain in weight from 18 to 28 weeks of age. Male turkeys more than double their initial weight between 18 and 28 weeks. Females gain between 80 and 90 percent of their initial weight during this period. Males average approximately .75 pound gain for each week and females .41 pound from 18 to 28 weeks of age....Males eat more feed each week per bird than females but less feed in relation to their body weight or gain in weight than females..."

The present method of figuring 'feed used per bird' or for each pound of weight does not predict what the turkeys of different sexes actually use between 18 and 28 weeks of age."

Moisture in Cotton                    "At the Sixteenth International Cotton Congress, at Prague, on June 7," says Tropical Life (London) for September, "a paper on 'Moisture in American Cotton' by Norman S. Pearce... was interesting, not only to the cotton world and to those who specialize in drying apparatus as well as in improved ventilating contrivances to keep the cotton (so far as is possible) at an even temperature in transit, but also to those who are agitating to substitute cotton and sisal coverings for baled cotton instead of jute. We should like to know whether the covering could affect, beneficially or otherwise, the moisture content of cotton in transit, especially when hundreds, probably thousands, of bales, most of them with burst covering, so that the cotton is exposed, are towed down the Mississippi without any covering or left exposed to the weather in the factory grounds... We do feel that jute, if the wrapper is included, is far more given to absorb moisture than either cotton (given a suitable weave) or sisal. A moisture content of 8.5 percent for raw cotton is the agreed limit...."

Grading Canned Food                The Survey (September) says editorially: "When a wholesaler and a retailer have dealings in canned foods or a banker makes loans on them, the transaction is carried out on the basis of the grade of the product in those cans. But when a housewife goes to the grocery, she has no means of knowing whether or not the alluring adjectives on the label represent something more than self-interested hopes or sheer sales talk. Congressional action finally has carried through a measure long urged by home economists and the Department of Agriculture, making it possible for producers to place on the label the official grade for canned fruits and vegetables on the basis of standards worked out by the Government. Use of the grades on labels is voluntary. The housewife who gets graded products and reads the label will know that 'fancy' or 'choice' or 'standard' or 'substandard' means a definite rating backed by Uncle Sam. The step is another inch on the long road toward opportunity for intelligent buying, and if buyers observe it, will push along a little further the chance for intelligent production."

"Harmless"                    In an article on "Phenolphthalein Intoxication" in the Journal of the American Medical Association for September 2, the author, Ben A. Newman, M.D., says: "Phenolphthalein has been generally looked on as a harmless drug, and because of the ease of administration it has gained very wide usage. In 1918, Abramowitz and Fox pointed out that in susceptible persons the ingestion of phenolphthalein causes a peculiar eruption of the skin. Since then, numerous reports have appeared in the literature of atypical as well as typical eruptions, and in a few instances visceral disturbances have been reported...." He concludes: "Phenolphthalein is contained in more than 125 proprietary preparations, put up in the form of laxative drugs, chewing gums, confections, fruits and biscuits. It is also used for pink icing on cakes, for coloring of candies, and in pink mouth washes and dentifrices. There exists, therefore, a multitude of possibilities for the ingestion of the drug...."



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Vol. I, No. 72

Section 1

September 25, 1933

## EXPANSION OF CREDIT

Confronted with many complexities in connection with his economic program, chiefly the lack of credit to finance operations under the NRA and the lag in farm prices, President Roosevelt conferred last night with Secretary of the Treasury Woodin and other officials responsible for government finances and recovery activities, says a report to the New York Times. The President was represented as prepared to deal in a definite way to expand credit without resort to inflation of the currency. While demands for inflation of the currency have been increasing, it has been the opinion of the advisers of the President that proposals for the issuance of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes, as authorized in the Thomas amendment, will be rejected.

## SEE CREATION OF MATTER

Experiments showing pure motion apparently changing into solid matter, indicating that for the first time man actually has seen the miracle of creation of matter, says an Associated Press report from California, are described in recent reports of several radiation laboratories. Principally they come from the California Institute of Technology and from Cambridge, England. The young physicists who made the discoveries confine their reports to describing facts verified by photographs. But their co-workers in other laboratories say that it is the first inkling of creation of matter. The story is that fast-flying radium rays are converted into electrical particles. No motion, or nearly none, is left. Each ray is transferred into two particles, one the negatively charged electron, the other the positively charged and recently discovered positron. These two kinds of electricity, positive and negative, some scientists believe, compose every kind of solid matter, from man to stars.)

## COST OF LIVING STATISTICS

Dr. Charles E. Baldwin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, disclosed yesterday that 1926 was chosen as a base for the wholesale price index because conditions then were at an even keel. "You see," Dr. Baldwin explained, "this bureau had taken 1913 as a retail price base because cost of living statistics were started during the war, and it was felt comparisons should be with a before-the-war year as more normal. But by the time the wholesale price statistics were begun, business people had begun to feel 1913 would never be normal again. They wanted a post-war base instead of a prewar base, and 1926 was thought fairly typical." Last June living costs were but 28 percent above the 1913 level--whereas in 1926 they were 75 percent above. (Associated Press.)

## H.O.L.C. BONDS

Urging reliance upon the bonds of the Home Loan Owners Corporation by mortgage holders who face the alternative of foreclosure or the sacrifice of past due and future interest, the Home Loan Bank Board yesterday stressed its belief that acceptance of the bonds was the wise course to pursue, says a report to the New York Times.

## Section 2

Roosevelt and the New Deal      The New York Times reports from London a summary of a London Times editorial of September 22 saying it is "altogether premature" to assume that President Roosevelt's recovery program is headed for disaster." No one can expect the path to recovery to be anything but thorny. Checks and complications are from the nature of things inevitable, but when seen in their true perspective they should assume much less formidable proportions. For the progress toward recovery already effected by Roosevelt during his first six months in office has been sufficiently astonishing. His immense courage, his readiness to assume almost unparalleled responsibilities and his bold and fertile empiricism have certainly succeeded in infusing new life into the American people. Compared with the almost abject despondency which characterized the final months of the Hoover regime, the change which has taken place in the temper of the public has been little short of miraculous....Roosevelt, however ignorant he may be of the academic teachings of economists, does thoroughly understand the psychology of his own people. Devices which superior persons are inclined to ridicule as ballyhoo appear at any rate to have engendered a spirit of wartime enthusiasm, which should prove a valuable factor in the war against depression which he has undertaken."

Dutch Elm Disease      "Imposition of a quarantine upon carriers of the Dutch  
Quarantine      elm disease will have no adverse effect upon the nursery  
industry because of the present restrictions upon the impor-  
tation of plants and nursery stock," says "C.L.L." in the  
Florists Exchange for September 23. "This became evident during the hearing on September 15 before the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. Any restrictions of importations imposed to guard against further introductions of the disease will be directed toward elm logs imported for the making of wood veneers....Little if any opposition to the contemplated protective action has been raised. It is said that all species of the American elm have been found to be highly susceptible to the disease."

Farm Relief      An editorial in The New York Times, September 22, says:  
Program Without Parallel      "Discussing in The Times of September 17 the Government's 'farm recovery' program of the past six months, Mr. George N. Peek described these experimental measures as 'without precise parallel, not only in the farming industry but also, I think, in any other industry in any country at any time'. The statement as a whole seems sweeping; yet perhaps when the drastic expedients invoked are considered, it would be difficult to discover any previous governmental undertaking of equal scope....Nothing has been more familiar in the past than the derangement of agriculture in the aftermath of every great war...Return to normal conditions of production always sufficed to bring war prices violently down again. They did not always fall to the pre-war level, but the descent from 'war figures' none the less upset the industry....The unprecedentedly rapid spread of production in neutral countries during the recent war, followed by intensive governmental efforts at increase of the harvests in the previous belligerent States, created a situation altogether new to agricultural history...The expedients proposed by our Government are purely



of temporary character, directed at a particular emergency. It is the London 'world pact' of last month, which, however imperfect as an immediate solution to the problem, points the way to the eventual harmonizing of actual supply with demand...."

Cotton Bags                      "Fully 50,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth will be  
For Sugar                      used during 1933 in making and sacking sugar from the Nation's  
                                    crop of sugar beets, according to estimates announced by the  
U. S. Beet sugar Association," says The Sugar Bulletin, September 15.  
"Although domestic cotton had played an important part in the domestic  
sugar business, when the need for greater cotton consumption in the United  
States became acute, the beet sugar industry turned to means of cooperating,  
with the result that more and more cotton is used each year in packaging  
beet sugar. In addition to heavy filter press cloth, cotton liners for  
large bags and cotton sacks for packages up to 25 pounds, a new type of  
heavy American-made sacking of American-grown cotton has proved satisfactory  
in many cases where imported hemp was formerly used for large bags...."

Wolves                              Nature Magazine (October) reports: "During the past year  
And Game                      wardens of Algonquin Park, the playground maintained by the  
                                    Ontario Government in the northeastern section of the province  
and famous for its fishing, have noticed a definite decrease in the number of  
wolves within the park boundaries and a consequent increase in the number of  
deer. In addition to deer, F. A. MacDougall, superintendent of the park, notes  
that there has been an increase in all the fur bearing animals, particularly  
beaver, and that moose, which have been scarce in the park for a number of  
years, are now returning."

Vitamins                              In the Co-Operator (San Angelo, Tex., Sept. 1) J.A. Mc-  
And Calves                      Naughton writes: "One of the most valuable laboratory stud-  
                                    ies now being made is on western range grasses. The fact that  
a range cow is lacking in 'Vitamin A' means little to the average cowman.  
But the fact that many range cows lose their calves in a drouth year is a  
matter of real concern. Studies made by the University of California  
indicate that what sometimes appears to be contagious abortion is actually  
the result of deficiency of Vitamin A. Just how to supply that vitamin to  
range cows is a part of the present study being made by scientists,  
so that practical application of scientific knowledge may be had by the  
cowman. Demonstrations are being made with various supplemental feeds on  
the range which have saved many calves. Merely by putting cows on a  
different feed during the breeding period has made it possible for some  
outfits to increase their calf crops from 50 percent to 75 percent. Cowmen are  
finding that even a limited amount of irrigated pasture on which the cows  
may have a change from strictly dry feed to green feed in certain areas may  
result in a larger and better calf crop, which may mean the difference between  
profit and loss."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Sept. 22.-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.00; cows good \$3.75-4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.25; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.10-5.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.35-5.15; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 87-3/8-90-3/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\* K. C. 84-85¢; Chi. 86-86<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ¢; St. Louis 87<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 88¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 66¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 78-80¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68-69¢; No. 2 mixed corn, St. Louis 46¢; No. 2 white, St. Louis 49-49<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ¢; No. 2 yellow, K. C. 43-44<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ¢; St. Louis 46<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-46<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ¢; St. Louis 46¢; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ¢ (Nom); No. 3 white, Minneap. 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ¢; K. C. 36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-38¢; Chi. 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-35<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 76-78¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.85<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-1.91<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

Fruits and Veg.: Maine sacked Green Mountains potatoes ranged \$1.80-2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites 1.40-1.60 carlot sales in Chi.; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-1.90 in that market with f.o.b. sales 85¢-92<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ¢ at Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions 70¢-\$1 per 50-lb. sack in terminal markets; 70-72¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mass. yellows 75¢-\$1. in N.Y. City. Midwestern yellows 65¢-90¢ in consuming centers. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-2.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per stave barrel in city markets, top of \$2.75 in Chi. and \$1.60-1.65 f.o.b. E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage brought \$24-\$27 bulk per ton in the East; \$20-\$22 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y., No. 1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch minimum R.I. Greening apples 85¢-90¢; McIntosh \$1-1.25; Wealthys 85¢-1.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and Mass. McIntosh \$1-\$1.37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per bushel basket in N.Y. City. F.o.b. sales from Rochester on Wealthys were 95¢-\$1 and R.I. Greenings \$1-\$1.05 per bushel.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 19 points to 9.39¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.07¢. October future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 9.61¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 9.60¢.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 22 cents; 90 Score, 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Young Americas, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 20 to 26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents; Standards, 19<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Firsts, 18 to 18<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary proteins



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. I, No. 73

Section 1

September 26, 1933

## LEAGUE OF

## NATIONS MEETS

Danger of war which hangs over the world was placed before the League of Nations yesterday by Premier Johan Mowinckel of Norway, who, as president of the council, opened the fourteenth session of the assembly, says a wireless from Geneva to the New York Times. He pleaded for "torn and divided Europe, where the words equality and fraternity are relics of a bygone age and where even the most sacred rights of liberty--liberty of thought and personal liberty--are not everywhere secure." M. Mowinckel's review of the year, expressing his personal views stressed that public opinion, which is centered not on the important daily work of the League but on big events, is dissatisfied with the League because of the Manchurian, disarmament and economic conferences.

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## LARGE STEEL

## ORDERS PROBABLE

President Roosevelt yesterday laid before steel men of the country a virtual ultimatum on a plan by which he hopes at one stroke to step up production in the steel industry and maintenance operations on the railroads, with consequent material gains in employment, before winter sets in, says a report to the New York Times. He informed heads of three major steel concerns that the Government was prepared to lend public works funds to the railroads with which to buy up to 700,000 tons of steel rails, provided that the steel men would make low bids for the business.

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## AGREEMENT ON

## SOVIET COTTON

Government officials negotiating for the sale of American cotton to Soviet Russia on credit said yesterday that any such agreement would contain a provision preventing conversion of such credit into cash by subsequent resale of the commodity in world markets, says a report to the New York Times. This assurance followed a report that Russia was negotiating in Europe for the sale of 300,000 bales of cotton for about \$15,000,000 while at the same time negotiating here on a three-year credit basis for cotton worth \$18,000,000.

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## FOREIGN

## SECURITIES

New efforts by American bondholders to recoup part of their losses on foreign securities, it was learned last night, is to be made soon under direction of a council of foreign bondholders. American investments in foreign securities total about \$8,000,000,000 of which a large amount of both principal and interest is in default, according to reliable estimates. Germany and Latin America hold a large part of these investments. (United Press.)

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## Section 2

Wages and  
Prices

".... The notion that swiftly rising prices would destroy the national recovery program has been sold so hard and so successfully that now there is a kick-back," says an editorial in Business Week for September 23. "Noting an 8 percent jump in the cost of living for the month of August, and an 18 percent increase since the end of April, some critics are beginning to say this foreshadows the early collapse of the whole plan. There is no need for alarm as yet. Against an 18 percent rise in the cost of living, set an increase of 30 percent in employment in the manufacturing industries since March 15, and a 55 percent increase in payrolls. Other fields of employment show comparable gains. So far, purchasing power has been gaining. Moreover, the importance just now of a nice balance between wages and prices has been much overemphasized. Such a balance is highly essential, taking the long view, but at the moment only a rough adjustment matters...."

Wheat-Supply  
Estimates

Discussing the wheat situation, Barron's for September 25 says: "....The supply and demand situation has recently been made more than usually interesting by an estimate prepared by B. W. Snow, of Bartlett Frazier Co., which takes issue with the official (Department) estimate and shows an exportable surplus this season of no more than 10,000,000 bushels in contrast with the official of at least 160,000,000, allowing in both cases for a carryover of 125,000,000 bushels...." The publication gives both the Department and the Snow estimates for supply and distribution of wheat, and says: "One of these estimates may be approximately correct, but both cannot be. If the official estimate is correct, then, in addition to all domestic requirements, including a carryover of 125,000,000 bushels to guard against partial crop failure next season, there is an exportable surplus of 160,881,000 bushels, which must be either exported between now and the end of June, next, or else carried over into the next crop year. That it cannot be exported is evident because under the international agreement our export allotment is but 47,000,000 bushels. If the Snow estimate is correct, our current supply, after covering domestic needs and the safe carryover of 125,000,000 bushels, will leave an exportable surplus of but 10,000,000 bushels...."

Seasonal Weather  
Predictions

Summarizing an address, "Seasonal Weather and Its Problems," by Sir Gilbert Walker, at the Leicester meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Nature (London) for September 8 says: "....The most satisfactory index as yet available for the seasonal rainfall of a region depends on success in discovering previous weather conditions, there or elsewhere, which exercise control over it. A search for such relationships over the world is facilitated by finding closely interrelated groups of seasonal conditions of pressure, temperature and rainfall. Such systems prevail in the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans; and there is a large system controlling the fluctuations over the Pacific and Indian Oceans, with the rainfall of southern Asia, part of South Africa, Australia and part of South America.... In India, during the past thirty years, the published estimates of future monsoon rainfall have on the average been right twice in three times; and it may be held that any program leading



to success less than four times in five is too ambitious. However, in Southern Rhodesia similar statistical methods have worked well; out of eight forecasts based on a clear indication seven have been correct....Towards the physical explanation of the world-wide oscillations, little progress has been made. The control appears to lie neither in sunspots nor in any short-lived solar emanation; nor in the amount of pack ice in the antarctic; nor in the temperature of the Pacific Ocean...."

**Mortality of Ruffed Grouse.** "Literally millions of birds and animals have paired for renewal of life, and their offspring for the most part are foredoomed to death within the year," says an editorial in Hunter Trader Trapper for October. "Dr. Gardiner Bump, superintendent of the Bureau of Game of the New York Conservation Department, announces that 37 percent of ruffed grouse die in the egg, even during the upsurge of the grouse cycle; all of nature seems to increase or diminish by cycles extending over various periods of time. These eggs, Dr. Bump found, were destroyed mainly by predatory creatures, principally crows, snakes, rats and even ants, which swarm into the shell as soon as the baby bird pips it....Of the hatched birds, 23 percent die in the first three months from inclement weather, inherent weakness, predators and miscellaneous minor causes. Eight percent die as adults from predators....Only 3 percent of the adult grouse are killed by hunters! ....Nine percent of the adults, according to Dr. Bump's survey, live into the second year and thus carry on Nature's replenishment...."

**Neuropathology of Man and Animals** "Discussions of nervous diseases and conditions as they exist in domestic animals are not especially comprehensive or informative as a general rule, insofar as a definite understanding of the pathology is concerned," says the North American Veterinarian for October. "....Peculiar types of incoordination and weakness of various groups of muscles that is associated with some virus diseases have been attracting especial interest among pathologists and bacteriologists. However, most advancement may be expected in a study where comparisons may be drawn between man and the lower animals...." Dr. W. B. Cadwalader, University of Pennsylvania, offers non-existence of syphilis and the infrequency of old age in animals as an explanation of the rarity of vascular diseases of the brain in lower mammals and birds. He says: "Arteriosclerosis of the brain, as we know it in man, requires many years to develop. Most animals and birds are naturally shorter lived and do not generally live long enough under any conditions to acquire advanced arterial disease, in spite of the fact that the underlying process necessary for its development may perhaps be present and active..."

**Use More U.S. Cotton** Cotton spinners of the world used 477,000 less bales of Indian cotton, and 88,000 less bales of Egyptian cotton last season than the season before, but they increased their consumption of American cotton by 1,367,000 bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Consumption of Indian declined 9.8 percent and consumption of Egyptian declined 8.9 percent, but consumption of American jumped 14.9 percent. Consumption of Indian cotton was the smallest in well over a decade, says the Exchange Service. (Wall Street Journal September 25.)

### Section 3 Market Quotations

Sept. 25.--Livestock at Chi: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.00; cows good \$3.60-4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.85-5.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.10-5.05; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.25.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*, Minneap. 90-3/8-93-3/8¢; No.2 Hd. Wr., K. C. 86½-87¢; Chi. 86½¢; St.Louis 89½-90½¢ (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89½-91¢; No.1 W.Wh., Portland 68¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 80-7/8-82-7/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 70-7/8-71-7/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K. C. 44-45¢; St.Louis 47-47½¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 45½-46½¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 34½-35½¢; K. C. 37-39¢; Chi. 34½-36¢; St.Louis 36¢ (Nom); Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 76-79¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.88-1.94.

#### Green

Fruits and Veggies.: Maine sacked/Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-2.05 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.35-1.37 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.35 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.65 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. 50-pound sacks of yellow onions brought 75¢-90¢ in the East; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mass. Japanese Sets 75¢ in Boston. Midwestern yellows 60¢-90¢ in city markets. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-2.35 per stave barrel in the East, top of \$2.75 in Chi. with f.o.b. sales \$1.50 at E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage brought \$24-\$30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-\$21 f.o.b. usual terms at Rochester. Wis. Domestic Round and Flat type \$1.65-\$1.75 sacked per 100 pounds in Chi. N.Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2½ inches minimum, brought \$1.12½; McIntosh 85¢-\$1.25 and Wealthys 85¢-\$1.12½ per bushel basket in N.Y. City; Wealthys 95¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1 f.o.b. at Western N. Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points to 9.69¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.29¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.86¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange/ 5 points to 9.85¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 22½ cents; 90 Score, 20½ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13½ cents; Young Americas, 13½ to 13½ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 to 27½ cents; Standards, 20½ cents; Firsts, 19½ cents. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 74

Section 1

September 27, 1933

**ROADS PROJECTS INCREASE EMPLOYMENT** Jobs for approximately 148,000 men will be furnished by public works roads projects approved by the Government, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, was informed yesterday, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. District engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads, Mr. Ickes was told, have approved 1,841 roads projects, including 1,114 Federal-aid highways, 406 highways into and through municipalities, 215 secondary or feeder roads, 26 roads in national parks, 75 in national forests and 5 in public lands.

**INDORSE "STOP LOSS" PROVISION IN NRA CODE** Overwhelming indorsement of the "stop loss" provision in the impending code of fair practice for retail stores was reported to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, yesterday, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun, in a digest of several hundred letters and telegrams on the subject which have come to NRA headquarters since the terms of the rewritten code were published last week. The "stop loss" provision, which would prohibit merchants from selling goods at less than wholesale price plus ten percent, has been interpreted widely as a price-fixing measure, and as such has aroused vigorous opposition in many quarters.

**CODE FOR NEW YORK MILK SHED** A regional code for the New York milk shed was being developed last night at a meeting in New York City of representatives from five States. Charles H. Baldwin, chairman of the New York Milk Control Board, <sup>said it</sup> was for the best interests of New York dairy farmers to effect "immediate organization of the industry on a business-like basis, with a definite program of advertising." Mr. Baldwin felt some concern about overproduction of milk, particularly in the Mohawk Valley where farmers were notified last week that their milk would not be accepted in dairy plants after October. (Press.)

**TO SPEED UP PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM** The public works part of the recovery program, now lagging behind the NRA, will be brought into line in the next thirty days, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, predicted yesterday. He appealed for voluntary cooperation of business men to keep purchasing power ahead of price rises, and urged upon organized industry its responsibility in the second, or enforcement, phase of the NRA, now beginning. (Press.)

## Section 2

**Business Conditions**      The general level of industrial production declined in August and the early part of September, reflecting reductions in activity of industries in which there had been a rapid rise in previous months, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Employment and wage payments were larger in August than in July. The board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, which had been rising rapidly for several months, declined from 100 percent of the 1923-1925 average in July to 92 percent in August. The principal decreases were in the primary textile industries, in flour milling, and in output of steel ingots which declined from 59 percent of capacity in July to 49 percent in August. Average daily output of automobiles declined somewhat from the level of July. There were increases during the month in production of petroleum, nonferrous metals, and cigarettes; and output of lumber and coal increased seasonally. During September, reports indicate further reductions in output of steel and flour; petroleum production slackened under new restrictions, and output of lumber decreased.

**Determining Moisture Content of Grain**      Nature (London) for September 9 says that W. H. Cashmore, of the Agricultural Engineering Institute, University of Oxford, has developed a method for estimating the moisture content of grain. It is "based on the fact that finely divided grain rapidly gives up moisture to alcohol until a definite distribution of water between the grain and the alcohol is reached. The amount of water given up to the alcohol varies with the moisture content of the grain, and can be measured by finding the increase in the specific gravity of the alcohol. The necessary apparatus is cheap and simple and an estimation can be made in half-an-hour. Definite quantities of meal and methylated spirits are mixed, stirred, and filtered after twenty-five minutes, the specific gravity and temperature of the filtrate being taken immediately. The moisture content of the meal is then read from a calibration table, corrections for various sources of error being made if necessary. The method can be adapted for hay, which is finely cut instead of ground, and for soil...."

**Progress in T.B. Eradication.**      In an editorial on the tuberculosis eradication campaign, The Producer for September says "...It is gratifying to note that the battle is being won. The continued decline in reactors and condemnations clearly shows that the intensive campaign in dairy centers, where infection has been the heaviest, such as New York and California, is finally bringing the desired result. Likewise, it tends to prove the contention, which the West has made for years, that the problem is largely one of cleaning up cattle handled under barnyard conditions, and that the disease does not develop under range conditions, or in the range country, except as infected animals are allowed to be brought in. Stop the importation of dairy or breeding animals, unless properly tested; complete the job of testing where the disease thrives--and the big job is done....The West, at the conference with the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association last December, offered to co-operate in a scheme for expediting the work in range areas, by combining the field testing of barnyard stock with a check on range herds, obtained through the study of packing-house records as shipments were made. The Bureau of Animal Industry has informed us that all is in readiness at the major markets for resuming the work begun last year...."



Floods and The State "In the abnormal rains of recent weeks numerous streams throughout the country have given new evidence, by damage and destruction along their banks, of the great size of the flood-prevention and protection problems that are awaiting to be dealt with," says Engineering News-Record for September 21. "Until recently it was universal practice to charge the township with maintaining all but major roads and bridges, regardless of the severity of the burden thus imposed. That system has been changed for the better in many states by the transfer of all road and bridge maintenance to larger governmental units. Similar action should be taken everywhere, but it does not go far enough. The control and regulation of streamflow ought to be recognized as the state's responsibility in its entire extent....The first requirement for progress is comprehensive engineering study of the facts....Such study by competent state engineering organizations is the more necessary because, as in the case of shore damage and shore protection, knowledge of proper procedure is still sadly incomplete. In shore protection this lack of knowledge relates primarily to the mechanics of protective construction. In stream control the technical methods are much more fully known, but on the other hand the economics of the subject are almost completely unexplored...."

Patience with Recovery Act "There is great need at the moment for the exercise of patience in appraising the governmental process of business recovery and in conforming to the requirements of the codes and marketing agreements," The Cotton and Cotton Oil News (September 23) says editorially. "This admonition applies especially to us of the Southwest who are vitally concerned in the Government's objective of price parity for agricultural products, and still more especially to those who are concerned about the price parity of cotton....In the case of cotton the progress toward parity has been all that could be reasonably expected....The Cotton Belt has been rescued from a calamity which generous nature would have brought upon us by an exceptional acre-yield that would have sent prices to five or possibly four cents a pound--a gross return of around \$400,000,000 for 16,500,000 bales, whereas we are receiving better than eight cents--a gross of around \$500,000,000 for 12,400,000 bales. The difference is the difference between a loss of approximately two cents a pound or \$165,000,000 and a profit of approximately \$124,000,000, for this crop has been produced at an average of six cents a pound. And this calculation omits the profit on the option cotton which will probably net \$30,000,000 more. Cotton is intrinsically worth more than the prices now prevailing, and recovery is due as soon as the pressure of hedge sales relaxes and the full effect of next year's program is felt in the trade...."

New Fig Ripens After Picking A new variety of fig that may be picked green and sent on its way to distant markets while it ripens, like most other fruits, is being developed at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Sub-station, Angleton, Texas, under R. H. Stansel. "Heretofore no variety of fig has been known that would not sour within one or two days after ripening or that would ripen if picked green. This new fig, if perfected, will greatly expand the fresh fig markets. Figs of this new variety turn purplish brown about ten days before they ripen and will continue to ripen if picked thereafter..." (Science News Letter, Sept. 23.)

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Sept. 26--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.00; cows good \$3.50-4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.85-5.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.10-5.00; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.00.

Grain: No.1. D.No.Spr.Wheat\*, Minneap.  $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 Hd.Wr.\*, K.C. 86-87¢; Chi. 90- $1\frac{1}{8}$ -93- $1\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ (Nom); St.Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ -90¢ (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91¢; No.1 W.Wh. Portland 66-67¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $78\frac{1}{2}$ - $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $68\frac{1}{2}$ - $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 yellow corn, K. C.  $44\frac{1}{2}$ - $45\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis  $47\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Chi.  $46\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; K.C. 37-38¢; Chi.  $35\frac{1}{2}$ -37¢; St.Louis  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 75¢-77¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.85-1.91.

Fruits and Veggies.: Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes were jobbing at \$1.90-2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities with sales at Presque Isle \$1.35 f.o.b. Penn. sacked Cobblers \$1.80-\$2 in the East. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.35 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 75-90 per 50-pound sack in the East; 70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked yellows 65-90 in consuming centers and  $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $62\frac{1}{2}$  in Chi. E.S.Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-2.75 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. E.S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage brought \$24-32 bulk per ton in eastern cities; \$22-23 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. Bartlett pears ranged \$1.50-1.75 and Seckels \$1.25-\$2 per bushel basket in the East; Seckels \$1.35-1.50 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. Wealthysapples, No.1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum \$1-1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-90¢ and McIntosh \$1.00-1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point to 9.68¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood 7.26¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange pts. declined 7 points to 9.79¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 / to 9.75¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single daisies, 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Young Americas,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 20 to  $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 19 to  $19\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 75

Section I

September 28, 1933

**ADVISES LARGE ACREAGE CUT** The nation is faced with the necessity of removing at least 40,000,000 acres of "marginal" farm lands from cultivation, chamber of commerce secretaries from all parts of the country were told yesterday. Delos L. James, manager of the agricultural service department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the annual meeting of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries at New York that a setback in farm recovery had occurred recently. Removal from cultivation of marginal lands yielding a poor return must be done as soon as possible, Mr. James asserted, because the world can no longer provide a market for the extra wheat, cotton, corn and lard produced by this type of land. (New York Times.)

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**WAR-DEBT PARLEY TO OPEN IN U.S.** As Sir Frederick Leith-Ross left England yesterday for this country to participate in war-debt conversations, it was indicated that President Roosevelt will take direct charge of the negotiations that will start here October 5 on the arrival of the British envoy, says a report from the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun. The objective the British have in mind is unknown here, but it is generally understood that Sir Frederick will press for a permanent revision under which his country's indebtedness would be sharply scaled down.

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**A.F.L. REPORTS INCREASED EMPLOYMENT** About 2,800,000 persons have returned to work since March, according to estimates of the American Federation of Labor, says a report to the New York Times. The number of unemployed in August was placed at 11,001,000 as compared with the depression peak of 13,689,000 last March. Federation reports showed that 815,000 returned to work during August and that the re-employment had been continuing in September. Nevertheless, William Green, president of the federation, warned that relief needs were greater and promised to continue so during the winter, because results of four years of unemployment were now being felt.

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**U.S. TO BACK PURCHASE OF RAILROAD EQUIPMENT** President Roosevelt last night definitely indicated that he anticipates the purchase of locomotives and other equipment by the railroads through advances from the public works fund as an addition to the credit expansion program, says a Hyde Park report to the Washington Post. This move follows closely the President's intention to bring the carriers into the market for the purchase of approximately 700,000 tons of rails.

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## Section 2

**World uses More U. S. Cotton**      An increase of 2,010,000 bales over last year in the world's cotton mill consumption -- mainly due to greater consumption of American cotton--is revealed in statistics compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations. These figures show that the world's cotton mill consumption for the year ended July 31 was 24,332,000 bales. The statistics for the various kinds of cotton were: American, 14,167,000 bales, an increase of 1,848,000 over a year ago; East Indian, 4,200,000, a decrease of 588,000; Egyptian, 936,000, a decrease of 44,000; and sundries, 5,029,000, an increase of 749,000 bales. (Press.)

**Radiologists Make New Discoveries**      Radiology, the youngest of the medical sciences, may yet deal with the formula of life itself, it was predicted at the first American Congress of Radiology. Life, it was pointed out, is light, and light is made up of rays which are rapidly yielding their secrets to the physicist, the chemist and to those who apply them to the cellular activities of the human body. "In five years," said Dr. Albert Soiland of Pasadena, who has worked with Dr. Robert Milliken in the human research into the effect of rays, "we may see the solution of this problem. In these rays, in the work of disintegrating their constituent atoms, the breaking up of the nucleus, we have the secret of the universe. All is light traveling in waves of different intensity. We will know some day just how to shoot electrons into the human body. This is a step forward along an inevitable road." The radiologists work on cancer now with a practical voltage of about 500,000 X-ray power. They also work with 4 grams of radium. (New York Times September 26.)

**Eel Grass Disappearing on Canadian Coast**      The eel-grass situation along the Atlantic seaboard of Canada and the United States has been a source of concern to waterfowl lovers and bird conservationists over the continent, and reports received in the National Parks Service, from Dr. Harrison F. Lewis, Chief Dominion Migratory Bird Officer for Ontario and Quebec, of his observations along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence hold out little hope for an early improvement in the situation in that part of the Canadian Atlantic Coast. A Canada news bulletin says: "Early in June of this year Dr. Lewis made a survey of the eel-grass beds along the coast of the Maritime Provinces and bordering some of the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which it was reported were being attacked by some destructive organism. At that time he discovered that the shortage of this important food plant for Canada geese and brant on the Atlantic Coast of Canada was growing worse and was affecting an increased area. He stated that there was then practically no eel-grass left in the Magdalen Islands, while the area of its destruction along the coast of the mainland was known to extend north at least as far as Gaspe. (New York Times, September 27.)



Five Centuries      "Secretary Wallace makes no secret of his belief that of Farm Relief the Agricultural Adjustment Act and all that may be done under or in sequel to it promises the farmer ultimate rather than immediate benefits," says an editorial in The Wall Street Journal for September 27. "But undoubtedly Mr. Wallace draws comfort from the reflection that in other countries, too, farm legislation is in the experimental stage--and long has been." The editorial then describes farm relief in England beginning in 1463. "In 1841 Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister on a mandate to maintain the protective tariff on wheat and in 1846 he virtually repealed it. In 1869 the remaining nominal duties were abolished. Fifty years ago Justin McCarthy wrote: '....They who were the uncompromising opponents of free trade at that (Peel's) time are proud to call themselves its uncompromising zealots now. Indeed, there is no more chance of a reaction against free trade in England than there is of a reaction against the rule of three.' Bearing in mind that when this was written 'free trade' in England meant duty-free foodstuffs, McCarthy's dictum of the early 80's has stood the test of time fairly well. It is true that 'imperial preference' has made headway since, but it began in 1822. Secretary Wallace may or may not regard it as of ill omen that Peel stood on his own 'hot spot' for all of four years."

Improved Com-      In an editorial on fertilizers, The Weekly Kansas City  
mercial Fertilizers      Star for September 20 says: "....Results in laboratories  
Needed      of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the  
treatment of raw phosphate rock with water vapor and silica  
at high temperatures to drive off fluorine, which is combined with phosphate deposits, is practicable and will insure much lower production costs in the future. Plants cannot use phosphate in fluorine compounds. Fluorine is also injurious in mineral mixtures for livestock. The new method is a radical departure from the manufacture of superphosphate through the use of sulphuric acid. The new method of manufacturing nitrogen from the air has resulted in a decided reduction in the price of the most expensive part of commercial fertilizers. If a proportional reduction can be made in the price of phosphates where this new process is put into commercial use, the two most widely used elements, nitrogen and phosphorus, will be available to a greater number of farmers...."

Surplus Farm      George A. Benson, Washington correspondent to the  
Lands      Minneapolis Journal, contributes to The Literary Digest,  
September 23, an original article on "The New Deal and  
Agriculture," which is too detailed for summary. One paragraph says:  
"All this control of production means development of a far-reaching program of land utilization, which will bring considerable shifting of acreage. Good farm land cannot be left idle, but its use will have to be carefully planned so as to guard against future surpluses. If wheat and all feed grains are to be controlled within restricted fields on midwest farms, the use of the farmer's other acres will have to be wisely planned. It will do him little good to reduce his feed crops and permit him to turn more of his property into pasture. This, of course, will be attended to, for Secretary Wallace knows the farm problem as few men in the country know it."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Sept. 27.-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.00; cows good \$3.50-4.75; Heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers good and choice \$6.00-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.10-5.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.90-5.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.10-5.00; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.25.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\*, Minneap. 89-1/8-92-1/8¢; No.2 Hd.Wr.\*, K. C. 86-87¢; Chi. 86 3/4¢ (Nom); St.Louis 87 1/2¢ (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 88 5/8-90¢; No.1.W.Wh. Portland 67¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\*, Minneap. 79-3/8-81-3/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 68 3/4-69 3/4¢; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 43 1/2-45¢; St.Louis 46 1/2-47¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 44-46 1/2¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 33-3/8-34-3/8¢; K.C. 37-38¢; Chi. 34 1/2-36 3/4¢; St.Louis 36¢ (Nom); Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 74-75¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.85-1.91.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.70-2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites closed at \$1.25-1.35 carlots sales in Chi. with f.o.b. sales \$1.7-1.05 at Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.65 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 75-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows ranged 60-90¢ in consuming centers. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes were bringing \$1.75-2.25 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.40-1.50 f.o.b. E.S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$24-28 bulk per ton in the East; \$22 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked Danish type few sales \$1.50 per 100 pounds in Chi. N.Y. McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2 1/2 inches minimum, \$1-1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; \$1.20-1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. Wealthys 85¢ in N.Y. City; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points to 9.62¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.16¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 9.77¢, <sup>and on</sup> the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.74¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 cents; 90 Score, 21 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13 3/4 cents; Young Americas, 13 1/4 to 13 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 21 to 27 1/2 cents; Standards, 20 to 20 1/2 cents; Firsts, 19 to 19 1/4 cents. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. L, No.76

Section 1

September 29, 1933

**STRIKES SPREAD** Confronted with nearly 100,000 workmen idle as result of a strike wave sweeping various industries, the National Labor Board yesterday sped up its machinery of arbitration, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun, and considered a direct appeal to Henry Ford to reopen his company's Chester (Pa.) plant and submit the labor difficulties there to mediation. Meantime, other strikes continued to hamper production in the automobile, coal, steel, silk and leather industries. Ten thousand workers were thrown out of employment as the Clarksburg and Weirton (W. Va.) and Steubenville (Ohio) plants of the Weirton Steel Company shut down, and more than 70,000 miners in the Pennsylvania soft-coal fields were away from their shafts.

**RUSSIA REJECTS WHEAT PACT** Russia again flatly refused yesterday to be drawn into the world wheat agreement despite an offer by the United States and Canada to let the Soviet Union share with them any possible extension during the next year of the limit now set for world exports, says a London report to the Associated Press. The North American countries already had been promised by the other exporters that any boost in the world total, now set at 560,000,000 bushels, which might be provided would not imperil the price-lifting program in the agreement. Canada and America met Russia's demand that she must have at least 75,000,000 bushels of the export quota—double her allotment—by offering her 8,000,000 more in the event such an increase was found feasible.

**TARIFF TRUCES** Sweden's denunciation of the tariff truce has aroused gravest doubts in London as to whether the "economic armistice" so laboriously won by Norman H. Davis of the United States last spring can endure much longer, says a London wireless to the New York Times. The British Government has no intention of following Sweden and Holland just yet in ending the truce and regaining what protectionists call their "liberty of action." But it is feared that wholesale repudiation of the tariff truce by great powers will be followed by wholesale erection of new tariff barriers throughout Europe.

**RAILROAD PLANS STORE-DOOR HAULS** Far-reaching plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad to inaugurate a store-door pick-up and delivery service at all points touched by its system, says a Washington report to the New York Times, were disclosed in correspondence of Joseph B. Eastman with Presidents W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania and F.E. Williamson of the New York Central, which he made public yesterday.

## Section 2.

Chinese Floods               Floods of the swollen Yellow River in July and August caused the deaths of 50,000 Chinese and reduced 1,000,000 others to starvation, according to a survey by aviators and officials of a relief commission. Part of the blame for the disaster was attributed to brigands and troops who broke dikes for defensive purposes when the Yellow River was rising rapidly. The inspectors reported that parents were giving away their children, hoping in that way to save their lives during the coming winter. Added to the terrors of the floods having been scourges of rats, heat, cholera and locusts. (Associated Press.)

Weather Bureau Predictions       In an editorial on Weather Bureau predictions for this winter, The Florida Times-Union for September 26 says: ".... A report by J. B. Kincer, chief of the climate and crop division, will be read with interest. It says: 'The United States has experienced during recent years the crest of a trend toward warmer winters which in many localities dates back to 1865. There is little probability that this trend will be broken by exceptionally severe weather this year'.... Mr. Kincer does not guarantee the coming winter, as mild, of course; for he admits that there is always the possibility of a freak or different type weather period to intrude.... During the winter of 1917-1918 the United States experienced an unusually cold winter despite the fact that it came in the midst of a period of warm winters which had been especially in evidence since about 1900. The chief of the bureau expresses regret that we have not a reliable record of the weather dating back a thousand years; but there is much information upon which estimates and calculations can be made. That the trend toward warmer weather has not been confined to the United States is mentioned in Mr. Kincer's report, the suggestion being made that all over the world warmer weather records have been reported by weather forecasters. At Copenhagen, Denmark, the trend toward milder weather started about 20 years before it did in the eastern part of this country...."

Truck Regulation       An editorial, "The Vexing Truck Problem," in The Produce News, (September 16) discusses Rail Coordinator Eastman's pending investigation of the question. The final paragraph says: "Trucks should not be legislated against. They perform a necessary function in the transportation of perishable commodities. In many instances they can perform this service cheaper and more expeditiously than can the railroads. They should, however, have fixed rates, the same as the railroads do. They should be compelled to live up to these rates. The better class of truckmen, we are sure, would welcome any move that would stabilize their business and give them some chance of making a profit. This is what Coordinator Eastman is endeavoring to do. The sooner it can be accomplished, the better for all concerned."

Pullorum Disease Tests       Poultry Science for September prints abstracts of papers at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association in August. Summarizing a paper by W. A. Higgins and Carl H. Schroeder, Larro Research Farm, Detroit, on "The Diagnostic Value of the Rapid Test with Stained Antigens vs. the Tube



Agglutination Test for Pullorum Disease", it says: "A very close but not quite complete agreement was attained between the results from the tube agglutination test as compared with the rapid, whole-blood test when using stained antigens supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Michigan State College, and two commercial laboratories manufacturing the antigen under patent permit from the Bureau of Animal Industry. A third commercial antigen gave unsatisfactory results. Excepting the one lot of stained antigen which produced results at marked variance, the rapid whole-blood test with stained antigen was of equal diagnostic value as the tube agglutination test for *S. pullorum*."

**Wild Duck Conservation** The Literary Digest for September 30, discussing efforts to check the rapid depletion of wild ducks, says: "...The most recent explanation of the situation is that ducks are disappearing because the lakes and ponds of the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada, once favorite and highly productive breeding grounds, are disappearing, too. Long-continued drought in the regions is one reason. Destruction of food and cover vegetation is another. A third is the spread of agriculture, breaking up the prairie sod, and thus stopping the runoff that once fed the lakes and streams...." In a survey made between June 29 and July 13, 1933, for More Game Birds in America, under A. C. Camerle, investigators went through parts of North Dakota, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Montana, covering 3,400 miles. Airplane observations were made of regions about St. Paul, Fargo, Valley City, and Jamestown, North Dakota. "The duck-breeding situation was spotty in North Dakota," says the report, "very poor in the southwestern corner of Manitoba, the southern quarter of Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the north-eastern corner of Montana. It was better between Humboldt, Saskatchewan, and Buffalo Lake, Alberta. Water conditions were very bad. A number of large lakes have dried up completely or have been reduced to fractions of their former size....Of the small water areas more than one-half were dry..."

**Labor Department** The Department of Labor, in cooperation with other Classifying Jobless research agencies of the Government, is making a survey of the unemployed by classification in order to determine the types of public works projects which may be approved to take up the latest unemployment in skilled labor groups. Secretary of Labor Perkins stated that the delay in results of public works operations brings out the necessity for advanced planning in any public works venture. One consolation is that employment provided by public works projects will reach its peak at a time when it is most needed. Miss Perkins stated that the public works projects are being selected on the basis of those which will employ the greatest number of workers, and those which will give greatest stimulus to capital goods industries. (Wall Street Journal, September 28.)

**Local Storage** Refrigeration for August reports that ice plants and other local storage plants in Mississippi cured 686,840 pounds of meat for farmers during the winter of 1932-33. Fourteen cities and towns in the State are included in this total. With the experience already gained in meat-curing it is expected that a much greater amount of meat will be cured during the coming winter.

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Sept. 28--Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5.50-7.00; cows good \$3.25-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers good and choice \$6.00-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.90-5.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.85; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.30.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat \*, Minneap. 38-91¢; No.2 Hd.Wr.\*, K.C. 35½-86¢; Chi. 37-3/8-88¢; No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 90½¢; No.1 W.Wh. Portland 66-66½¢; No.2 Am.Dur.\*, Minneap. 78½-80½¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 68-1/8-69-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 43½-44½¢; St.Louis 47½¢; No.3 yellow, Chi. 45½-45¾¢; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 33-1/8-34-1/8¢; K.C. 36½-37½¢; Chi. 35-36½¢; St.Louis 36½¢ (Nom); Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 73-75¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.83-1.89.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.70-2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.40 carlot sales in Chi.; few \$1-1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.70 carlot sales in Chi.; 80¢-85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. Danish type cabbage brought \$24-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$22-23 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.50 per 100 pounds in Chi. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.35-2.15 per stave barrel in the east, top of \$2.75 in Chi., with f.o.b. sales \$1.35-1.50 at Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. yellow onions 80-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 60-90¢ in consuming centers. N.Y. McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, 75-\$1; Wealthys 75-85¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-1.10 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; f.o.b. sales of R.I. Greenings \$1 at western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points to 9.53¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.72¢. October future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 9.66¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 9.66¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. : 92 Score, 24 cent; 91 Score, 23 cents; 90 Score, 21½ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y.: Single Daisies, 12¾ to 13½ cents; Young Americas, 13 to 13½ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations): Specials, 23-28½ cents; Standards, 22 cents; Firsts, 19 to 20 cents. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. I, No. 77

Section 1

September 30, 1933

## HOARDING DECREASES

Hoarded currency is continuing to return gradually to the banks, according to the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, published yesterday. The bank bases this opinion on the unseasonable reduction of money in circulation during the last month. The bank points out that over the Labor Day week-end about \$75,000,000 of currency was withdrawn from the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, representing the seasonal demand, but that by the end of the month the return flow of currency had canceled virtually all the increase, contrary to the seasonal movement. (New York Times.)

## SEEK TO CURB SPECULATION

A special advisory committee is being planned by the Roosevelt administration to work out legislation by which it hopes to put a curb upon violent price fluctuations on the New York Stock Exchange. Control of the exchange was described by several administration key men as necessary to prevent speculative excesses which, they said, wrought havoc with commodity values and shattered public confidence. (A. P.)

## MARLATT RETIRES

Dr. Charles L. Marlatt, the man who has been responsible for keeping out of this country many undesirable aliens--destructive insects and plant diseases-- is retiring today as chief of the Bureau of Entomology. Entering the Department 44 years ago, Dr. Marlatt, who was 70 last Tuesday, was chief of the Bureau since 1927. From 1909 to 1912 he directed efforts to secure a national law to prevent importation of infested and diseased plants, resulting in the plant-quarantine act of 1912. (Washington Post.)

## SAMUEL ON PEACE

The duty of the United States in common with the British Commonwealth to stand for personal and political liberty in opposition to "repressive policies adopted and violent actions taken in some of the countries of Europe, notably in Germany and Russia," was urged in a lecture delivered in New York yesterday by Sir Herbert Samuel. He is former Secretary of State for Home Affairs in the British Cabinet, former First High Commissioner charged with the administration of the British mandate in Palestine and current leader of the Liberal party in his own country. (New York Times.)

## DELIVERY RATES

W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announced yesterday that up to 260 miles, the Pennsylvania will perform collection and delivery of less-than-carload merchandise, on request at the existing rail rates, with a minimum charge of 35 cents for 100 pounds or 50 cents for individual shipments. Beyond 260 miles, a sliding scale of charges, additional to the station-to-station rate, will reach a minimum at about 400 miles of 8 cents for each 100 pounds. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

Reemployment            "In reporting the reemployment of 815,000 workers between  
Under NRA.            July 15 and August 15, the American Federation of Labor gives  
                         credit to the National Recovery Administration for the entire  
gain," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun, September 29. "Perhaps this  
claim exaggerates the influence of the NRA, but the work of the organization  
may have been one of the important contributory influences, if not the  
controlling influence. Industrial production in August was at a lower rate  
than in July. It is therefore clear that the actual need for labor in August  
was not so great as in the preceding month. If more labor was actually  
employed, as the records of the A. F. of L. and also those of the Department  
of Labor show, the increase may be attributed in large measure to the policy  
of shorter hours and spreading jobs the NRA has fathered. This does not  
necessarily mean that the NRA is approaching its final goal. The employment  
of additional workers is only a first step in the program of economic re-  
habilitation to which General Johnson and his staff have devoted themselves.  
It remains to be seen whether industry can carry the additional load of  
labor expenditure which the employment of additional workers in excess of  
actual needs entails...."

Farm-Mortgage            Country Home for October prints an editorial on  
Relief            administration of the farm credit act, and says in con-  
                         clusion: "....Most of the preliminary difficulties of  
administration have fortunately now been overcome. Loans are being made  
in large numbers. Meantime there is little excuse for ruthless foreclosure  
by mortgage holders. The reduction in interest has helped farmers who  
were able to get Government loans. The long terms offered and the post-  
ponement of amortization payments have brought relief. In those unfortunate  
cases where the debt burden is so great that the land can never be expected  
to be worth much as the face of the mortgage, and it is impossible to scale  
down the debt, the owner must consider recourse to foreclosure or even  
bankruptcy. A fresh start is better than being burdened down for the rest  
of one's life with debt. But now the panic is over. Farm prices have risen.  
Land values have risen materially in many sections. Higher prices mean  
cheaper dollars--and that amounts to a scaling-down of mortgages. The  
real test of the farm mortgage administration is ahead. The Government  
cannot play Santa Claus to the insolvent or the incompetent, but the  
Government can and should speedily refinance much of the existing debt  
burden at low rates of interest, and under favorable long terms."

Science for            "...We have looked forward with pleasure to the  
Experts and            publication of the paper by Charles W. Stillwell of which  
"Dubs"?            the first instalment appears in this number," says an  
                         editorial in the Journal of Chemical Education for October.

"'Chapters in Crystal Chemistry for Freshmen' accords so thoroughly with our  
own philosophy of elementary chemical instruction and illustrates to many  
of the ideas which in our more optimistic moments we call 'truths' that we  
cannot forbear to comment upon it. In the first place it demonstrates,  
we believe, that Mr. Culbertson's contention regarding bridge is also  
applicable to chemistry. There should not be 'two concurrent forms of



principles, one for the expert and the other for the "dub". When new developments in science really constitute fundamental contributions, when they modify, or throw new light upon, basic principles, then they must be considered elements of the science and subject matter appropriate to the elementary course...."

**Egyptian Cotton Exports Decrease** Exports of cotton from Egypt during the cotton year 1932-33 amounted to 862,000 Egyptian bales of about 750 pounds compared with 982,000 bales during the preceding year, according to Alexandria trade reports received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The decline was general with the exception of France, Germany and Poland, which countries took more Egyptian cotton this season than last. (Washington Post, September 29.)

**Rural Life Insurance** About \$30,000,000,000 of the \$110,000,000,000 of life insurance in this country is underwritten upon the lives of American farmers, including residents of towns and under 5,000 population, according to Ralph Trubey of Fargo, N. Dak., who addressed the 44th annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He said that unless permanent security is given the rural worker and merchant all plans for national recovery will avail nothing. (Wall Street Journal, September 29.)

**Film Strips in Extension Work** In an abstract of a paper at the 25th Annual Meeting of the Poultry Science Association in August, "The Use of Film Strips and Visual Other Aids in Extension Teaching," by R. E. Gray, Ohio State University, Poultry Science for Sept. says: ".... Film strips are coming into more common use because they are more compact and less fragile than lantern slides. While film strip pictures lack the detail of lantern slides and cannot be readily rearranged, yet the cost and convenience far overshadow these disadvantages. Film strip projectors can be operated from a storage battery as well as from a farm lighting plant, or city current, and the projector itself is so small that it is no burden on field trips. Some criteria for judging the merits of a film strip are: (1) It should be designed to educate rather than entertain; (2) It should present material unfamiliar to the audience; (3) Titles and pictures should be arranged in proper sequence; (4) Pictures should be clear and distinct and should illustrate some point; (5) Titles should be short and concise; (6) Charts and graphs should be simple and clear; (7) Cartoons, if well done, are valuable."

**"Pantothenic" Acid Stimulates Growth** All life may involve the presence of a powerful growth-stimulating acid which has been found in many different kinds of plants and animals and has been concentrated by Dr. Roger J. Williams and Carl M. Lyman, of Oregon State College, to a potency one thousand times stronger than any previously reached. Because of the wide-spread occurrence of this little-known substance Dr. Williams, who reported his latest researches to the American Chemical Society, has tentatively named it "pantothenic" acid from the Greek....Pantothenic acid was obtained from all sources examined so far which include: cattle,

human and chicken liver, milk, crab eggs, sea-urchin eggs, planarian worms, earthworms, oysters, bacteria, molds, yeast, mushrooms, potatoes, apples, grains, algae and soil. Dr. Williams stated that: "It is probably safe to say that this acid is more widely distributed in nature than any other physiologically potent substance. The evidence shows that it is contained in all living substances from the highest mammalian form down to the lowliest worm and from the highly developed green plant down to the tiniest yeast, mold or bacteria. The acid was discovered because of its effect on yeast growth. When placed in a solution in which yeast is growing it may increase the rate of multiplication from ten to twenty thousand fold in eighteen hours. The fact that it is apparently present in all living cells suggests that it may act as a growth regulator in all cells. It is interesting to observe that yeast and mushrooms, which proverbially grow rapidly, are comparatively very rich sources of the acid..."

**Commodity Price Index Rises** The wholesale commodity price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics continued its upward trend during the week of September 23 and moved upward to the highest point for the present year. The index shows an increase of 20 percent over the low point of the year which was reached the week of March 4 with 59.6. The index number of the general level of wholesale prices was 71.5, showing that an increase of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent has taken place in the all commodities total as compared with the previous week, 70.5. This is the first time since the bureau began calculating weekly indexes in January 1932 that the general level of wholesale prices has reached this height. The index is now up to the level of September 1931. Wholesale prices of farm products are responsible for most of the increase the past week.

**Department Research** "...Chemists of the Department of Agriculture have played a leading part in the recent development of successful insecticides from fluorine products," says Better Fruit for September. "Shipments of these compounds to the apple orchards of the west have increased from small quantities to carload lots since the research work of the department proved their value as insecticides.....Recent investigations in the department laboratories have shown that by the calcination of phosphate rock in the presence of water vapor at high temperatures the fluorine can be completely removed and recovered in the form of useful compounds. The calcined product thus obtained is of more than ordinary interest because tests indicate that it has a very high value as a phosphate fertilizer."

**Dairy Research Review** The Ice Cream Trade Journal (September) publishes a 10-column review of research results in relation to the ice cream industry. Dr. A. C. Dahlberg of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is the author. He comments that this is the first year in which there has been a marked reduction in public support of the work.





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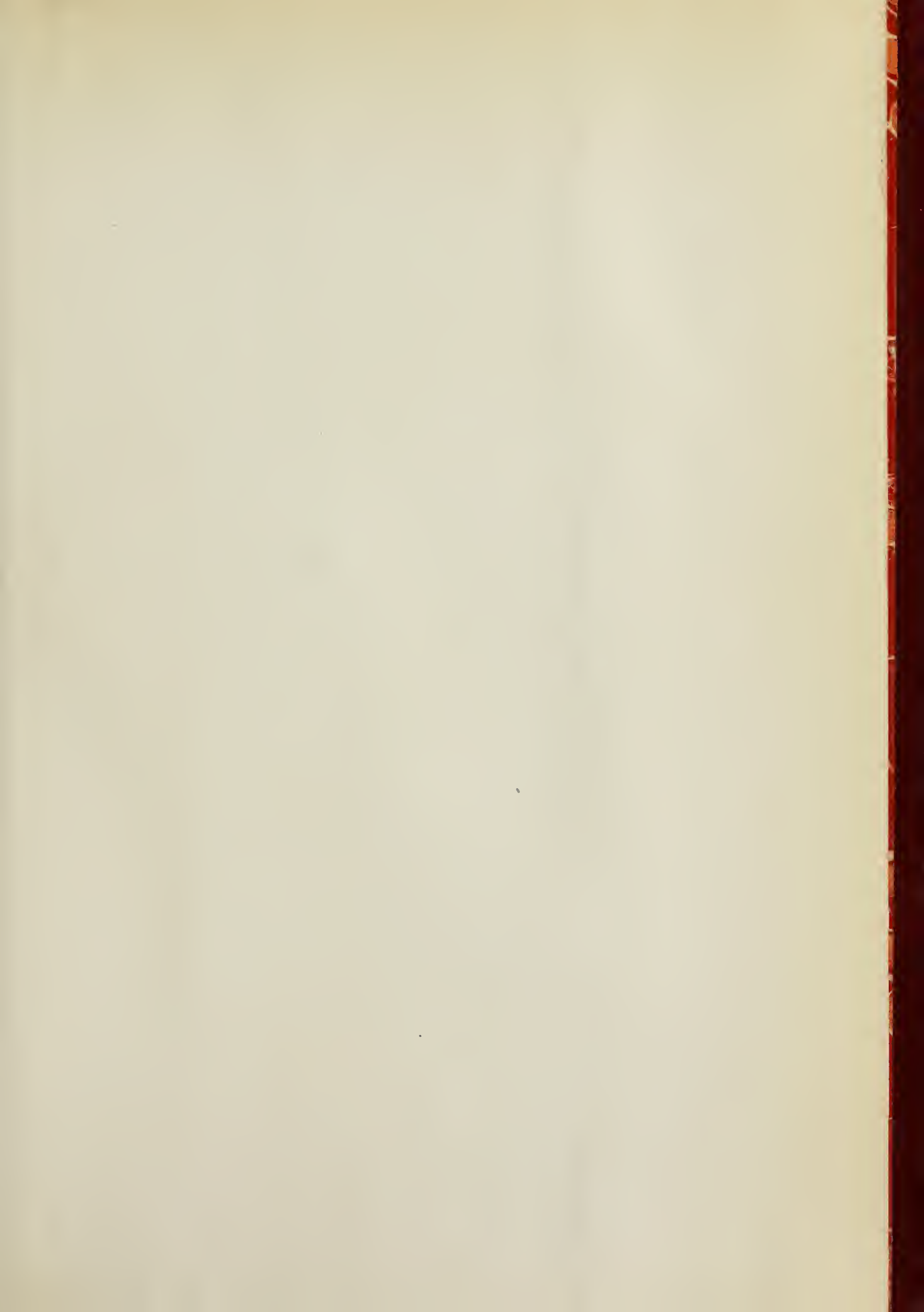
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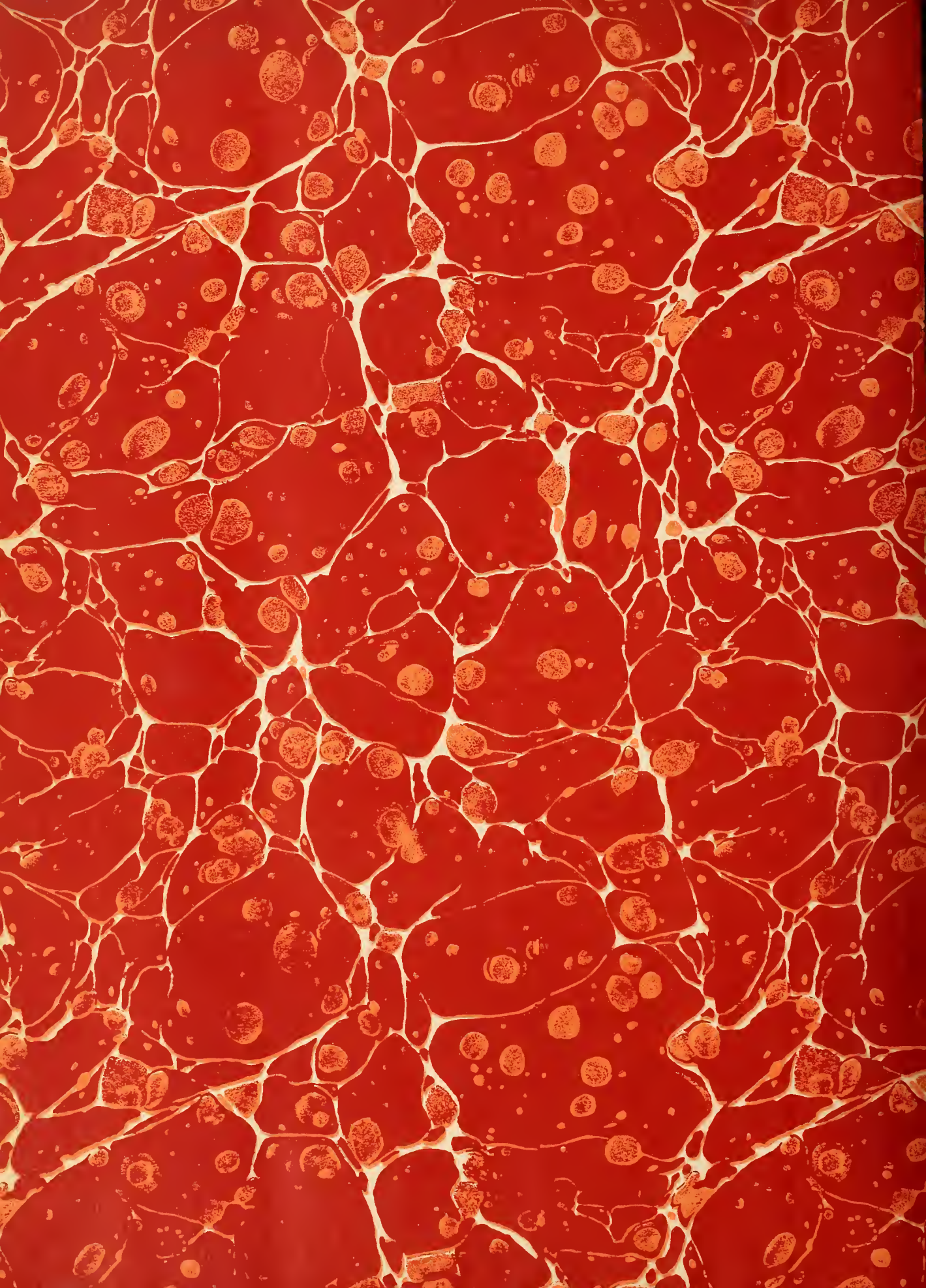
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